The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXVI—NO. 31. MASSILLON, OHIO, JANUARY 17, 1889. WHOLE NO. 1.511.

TRAVELLER'S REGISTER.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.

North.	South.
No. 2 6 30 a. m.	No. 5 6 00 a. m.
No. 4 3 37 p. m.	No. 1 10 02 a. m.
No. 6 arrives 8 30	No. 3 7 32 p. m.
Local 8 45 p. m.	Local 2 45 a. m.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

North.	South.
No. 4 8 00 a. m.	No. 3 7 18 a. m.
No. 6 1 05 p. m.	No. 5 1 20 p. m.
No. 8 5 25 p. m.	No. 7 6 45 p. m.
Local 8 30 a. m.	Local 3 05 p. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.

GOING EAST

No. 8	Daily	2 50 a. m.
No. 10	Daily except Sunday	9 03 a. m.
No. 4	Daily	2 08 p. m.
No. 20	Daily except Sunday	9 25 p. m.
No. 14	Daily except Sunday	5 30 a. m.
Local		12:00 p. m.

GOING WEST

No. 1	Daily except Sunday	3 50 a. m.
No. 11	Daily except Sunday	10 13 "
No. 8	Daily	11 18 a. m.
No. 3	Daily	5 48 p. m.
No. 13	Daily except Sunday arrive	8 50 p. m.
Local		8:20 a. m.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Dielhenn's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

D. F. REINOEHL, Attorney at Law. Office over No. 12 South Erie street, Massillon, O.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.
P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President. C. Steese Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker. No. 23 West Main street.

PHYSICIANS:

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

F. E. SEAMAN, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Office hours, 7 to 10 A. M.
1 to 3 P. M.
6 to 8 P. M.
Office over Uhlendorff & Rudolph's jewelry store, Erie St. Office open day and night.

H. B. GARRIGUES, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office hours, 8 30 to 10 30 A. M.
2 P. M. to 5 P. M.
7 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence Charles and Hill street, near Methodist church.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

PHILIP BLUMENSTHEIN, Manufacturer of Cigars, Princeton, Ills,

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

HENRY OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware. House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

CARD.

PATENTS—Having had over sixteen years experience in patent matters, I am prepared to procure patents for inventions, trade marks, designs, expeditiously and on reasonable terms.
W. A. Redmond,
Late examining corps, U. S. Patent Office. Solicitor of U. S. and Foreign patents. No. 631 F. street, N. W. Washington, D. C. Send for circular.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell at private sale, 3½ miles southeast of Orrville, Sugar Creek township, Wayne county, O.,

A Farm of 106 Acres

of choice land, with two-story brick house, bank barn nearly new, and all other necessary buildings. Also, a good tenant house and stable. Address E. WENGER, Burton City, O.

Parlor Pride STOVE ENAMEL

Follow Directions CAREFULLY.

LADIES

Enamel your Ranges twice a year, tops once a week and you have the finest-polished stove in the world. For sale by all Grocers and Stove Dealers, and Dielhenn Bros., F. Edward Snyder, and A. S. Wenham's Sons, Jobbing Agents

DISEASES OF MEN ONLY

Blood Poison, Disease of Kidneys, Bladder and other organs, Weaknesses, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, results of Errors, & You can speedily and permanently cured. Consultation and treatise sealed free by mail. Address DR. GRINDLE, 171 W. 12th St., New York.

233 PER CENT. PROFIT FOR GOOD AGENTS ON A POPULAR BOOK OF POEMS, BALLADS and RONDEAUX, by an American author well known to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Full outfit including copy of [illegible] [illegible] terms and list of other good books for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] one cent stamp.
CHARLES H. KERR & CO., Publishers. Chicago.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Topics of the Times Given in a Terse and Spicy Manner.

Another band of emigrants has been fired out of Oklahoma.

The Central Power block at Cleveland was damaged $40,000 by fire.

A new cable is to be laid in the gulf from Galveston to Coatzacoleos, 200 miles south of Vera Cruz.

An exploding gasoline machine caused the burning of the Phœnix at Marlborough, Mass., Sunday.

Robert Rains, of Moulton, Ala., is under arrest for the murder of his brother, Rev. Benjamin Rains.

An unknown assassin dangerously wounded John Kelly, a well known contractor of Beaver Falls, Pa.

The New York World will send an expedition into central Africa to find Stanley and Emin. Thomas A. Stevens will head it.

Samuel C. Seibert, late paying teller of the Union Trust company, was accidentally drowned in the Delaware river, at Philadelphia, Saturday evening.

The Ohio electoral college met at Columbus, Monday, and cast their votes for Harrison. Col Foland Jones, of London, will take the returns to Washington.

Adeline Jones' gambling house at Chicago was raided Saturday night. Several male and female gamblers were pulled in. A woman was the dealer at faro.

Near Birmingham Saturday night a negro beat Mrs. J. S. Kellam nearly to death and assaulted her, after killing her nine-year-old son. The murderer is at large

Gen. Paul Vandervoort, late commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, of Omaha, Neb., has been appointed assistant secretary of the Republican National committee.

Thomas Brennan was arrested for illegally voting at the November election, but the case against him was dismissed. He has brought suit at Liberty, Ind., for $5,000 damages for false imprisonment.

At Fergus Falls, Minn., John Shoberg's arm was caught in a straw-cutting machine and before the machinery could be stopped, the whole arm was chewed to pieces, so that the man's life is dispared of.

Near Mount Hickory, Union county, Ohio, ex-Sheriff Habensack found two robbers in his barn, who shot him twice and inflicted seven wounds with a knife. They threw him in the manger and set fire to the barn. He was rescued, but is not expected to recover.

Russell Harrison was banqueted upon his return to Helena, Mont.

Hon. D. R. Francis was inaugurated governor of Missouri Monday.

Charles Tinkler has been indicted for forgery by the grand jury at Cincinnati.

It appears that changes satisfactory to the wool men will be made in the senate tariff bill.

Experts have been appointed to select a design for the Grant monument at New York

The woolen mills at Caldwell, O., were destroyed by fire on Saturday, causing a loss of $25,000.

The Republicans in the Massachusetts legislature renominated Senator Hoar by acclamation.

John Arnett was fatally stabbed by Bud Smith during a a quarrel about a buggy, at Cynthiana, Ky.

The legislative assembly of Idaho Territory has memorialized congress to keep Utah out of the Union.

William Hopkins was bound over at Cincinnati on the charge of complicity in the Tinkler forgeries.

Gen. Grosvenor has introduced a bill in the lower house of congress to regulate congressional elections.

The United States steamer Trenton has been ordered to Samoa to protect American interests on that island.

The yield of gold in Queensland for 1888 was 426,000 ounces, an increase of 29,000 ounces over the yield of 1887.

It is said that the Pan-Handle has bought or leased the Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern railway, and will widen the gauge.

Borie Starkey was shot and killed at Garrettsburg, Ky., Sunday night by Newton Helm. An old grudge. Both are colored.

A lot of immoral books, imported from Germany and consigned to a Chicago firm, were seized by order of court and destroyed.

The president and Mrs. Cleveland were entained Monday at a cabinet dinner given by the secretary of state and the Misses Bayard.

Frank Harper, of Minneapolis, Minn., attempted to commit suicide in a barber shop at Sidney, O., by cutting his throat with a razor.

At an incendiary fire at Chicopee Falls, Mass., an accident occurred by which W. S. Warner lost his life and two others were injured.

A councilman named Pugh, acting as a special officer, was seriously injured while trying to put a stop to a free-for-all fight at Harmar, O.

The man killed on the Pennsylvania railroad eleven miles west of Fort Wayne Monday night was identified as Samuel Funk, of Cumberland, O.

The indications are that the Monongahela coal operators will not resume operations until March 1. The Kanawha region, however, is doing well.

A plucky woman of Zanesville, O., who had been criminally assaulted by a [illegible], recognized her assailant on the [illegible] and assisted in his capture.

The secretary of the interior has sent to the senate the report of the commission appointed to ratify and confirm the treaty with the Ute Indians.

William Chapman, [illegible], of Springfield, Mo., lost both eyes and an arm by a premature explosion of a heavy blast in the coal mines at Tulsa, I. T.

The [illegible] rolling mill of the Pottsville Iron and Steel company, which had suspended on account of lack of orders, has resumed full handed, and with prospects of continued work during the winter. Six hundred hands are employed.

Harry Vanmorman, baggagemaster on the Lake Erie & Western, has sued the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway company for $5,000 damages for injuries received by a train on the Fort Wayne road running into his car last fall.

John McLaskey, a farm hand living near Gainesville, Tex., bought a new Winchester and began firing promiscuously at people whom he passed on the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] doing so was that he [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] public that he was a [illegible]

Allen Montague, a [illegible] of McCormick, S. C., [illegible] [illegible] intimacy with his niece, [illegible] about seventeen years [illegible]. His neighbors [illegible] to catch him [illegible] at and fled

An Old Snub Dragged Forth to Haunt Society.

THE ALLEGED COOL TREATMENT OF MRS. HARRISON BY MRS. BLAINE

At the White House, Where Both Ladies Had Been Invited By Mrs. Garfield to Assist in a Reception—Will It Be the Cause of Keeping the Maine Statesman Out of the Cabinet?

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The Herald's Washington special says:

The "snub" which Col. Rockwell says Mrs. Blaine administered to Mrs Harrison in 1881, and which he thinks is sufficient to keep Mr. Blaine from being secretary of state, is well remembered by the friends of the Harrison family here.

It did not happen at the Blaine residence, but at the White House, where both Mrs. Blaine and Mrs Harrison had been asked to assist Mrs. Garfield one Saturday afternoon. A lady who is entirely familiar with the facts and who knows both Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Blaine intimately, says:

"Gen. Harrison took his seat in the senate the day Garfield was inaugurated, but he was not so much of a stranger in Washington as his wife, who had very few acquaintances here either in private or official life, and was not familiar with social customs, that are rather peculiar in Washington. This Saturday, when Mrs Harrison was invited to assist Mrs. Garfield in receiving, she went to the White House and was shown by a servant to one of the chambers, where she could lay off her wraps.

"There was a lady in the room when she reached it, and Mrs Harrison at once recognized her as Mrs. Blaine, whom she had several times seen, but to whom she had never been introduced. According to Mrs Harrison's statement of the case, when she entered Mrs. Blaine looked her over with great attention, but did not give her any sort of greeting, and replied to her good morning only with an indifferent grunt.

"When the lady from Indiana had laid aside her wraps and primped a little she approached the lady from Maine with the intention of asking some instructions from her. She desired to know whether she was expected to go at once to the parlors or wait in the dressing room until summoned to join the receiving party, and in the way of breaking the ice she said:

"'You are Mrs. Blaine, aren't you?'

"'Yes,' replied that lady, 'I am Mrs. Blaine.'

"'I have seen you several time before, but have never been presented. I am Mrs Harrison, of Indiana. My husband is the successor of Judge McDonald in the senate. You may have met him.'

"'Very likely,' replied Mrs. Blaine, in her most scornful manner. 'There are a good many new people coming in, but one cannot be expected to remember them all,' and with this she marched out of the dressing room, downstairs, leaving Mrs Harrison in a state of bewilderment as to what happened.

"The only reasonable explanation of Mrs. Blaine's extraordinary conduct was that she felt offended because Mrs Garfield had invited anyone outside the cabinet circle to receive with her. Mrs. Harrison has never met Mrs. Blaine since, although they were in the same room together several times during the Garfield administration, nor has she ever forgiven what she considers to have been an unwarranted insult to one who expected a cordial welcome and friendly advice. Mrs. Harrison's friends say that while she is a polite woman and is not the least vindictive she would never consent to receive Mrs Blaine as a guest, and therefore it would be impossible for the latter's husband to enter the cabinet.

HERR MOST RETALIATES

By Calling Those Who Oppose His Leadership Cranks.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—A grim smile irradiated John Most's somber countenance as he read in Monday's paper a long statement to the effect that American Anarchists had grown tired of his leadership, and were about to break loose from him and his teachings. The smile grew grimmer as he read that his disgruntled followers complained of his lukewarmness and accused him of treason and dereliction of duty.

I called on him at his office and asked him if it was really true that his followers had deserted him

"Bah," replied; "The cranks have got just what they wanted—a good advertisement. Why, I've had in my office for the past fortnight their circular denouncing me, and I would not publish it or comment on it in the Freiheit, because I did not want the fellows to flatter themselves that whatever they might do or say could cause me a moment's uneasiness

"They can't frighten me, however, and I defy them to do their worst. I guess they won't assassinate me, and as for all their other threats, why, they are not worth a moment's notice. They may form themselves into a club with a high sounding name and issue new circulars against me every week, but, knowing that the club is composed of three or four members who have no standing among reputable revolutionists, I think I can well afford to let them howl and plot against me just as much as they please."

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 16.—In the senate bills were introduced as follows: Allowing salaries to prosecutors by probate courts having criminal jurisdiction, permitting sidewalks along country roads; providing official stenographers for grand juries. A number of nominations by the governor were confirmed.

In the house a joint resolution was offered to abandon the canal in Cincinnati—laid over for one day. Bills introduced. Restricting the use of district messengers in certain cases; authorizing the use of stenographers before grand juries; making an appropriation to pay the principal and interest on the state debt, preventing combinations, preventing the repairing of machinery in motion, providing compulsory education for children under fourteen years, requiring corporations to keep their books open for inspection of stockholders; requiring a better inspection of boilers and buildings, in shops and factories; authorizing the Cincinnati Southern road to acquire terminal facilities, providing that board of school examiners shall consist of teachers, requiring electric light companies to properly insulate their wires.

LATER.

In the senate Tuesday a bill was introduced by Senator Coulter which is intended to give papers in large towns not county seats a share of the official advertising.

In the house the senate bill prohibiting the wearing of the insignia of any order or religious society by any person not authorized to do so was passed and is now a law.

FATAL COLLISION.

Several Lives Lost on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio.

CRIMINAL CONDUCT OF A FLAGMAN WHO NEGLECTED HIS DUTY.

An Eastbound Express Dashes Into a Disabled Freight Near Tallmadge—A Little Girl and Four Chinamen Are Slowly Roasted to Death, Being Unable to Escape From the Wreck.

AKRON, O., Jan. 15.—A terrible wreck occurred on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio road at 3 a. m. near Tallmadge, six miles east of this city. The fast east-bound train, carrying two sleeper and several other passenger cars, collided with a freight train

Five persons were killed and twenty-three wounded, and it is reported that seven Chinamen are missing, being probably buried in the ruins

The killed are:

Bob Huntington, of Galion, engineer of express

William Walters, of Ashland, his fireman

William Lundy, formerly of Akron, express messenger.

J. A. Rushford, brakeman.

Mary Ann Lyon, six-year-old, traveling alone from the far west to Cherry Creek, New York.

Four Chinamen, who were in the smoker, making a total of ten.

The injured number about a dozen. Among them:

Thomas Fairfax, colored, of Cleveland, a passenger.

James Boyd, of Paterson, N. J., a passenger.

Sam. Douglass, of Galion, an engineer, traveling as a passenger

The worst injured of these is Fairfax, his leg being broken in two places and his head badly cut.

Little Mary Lyon and the four Chinamen were burned to death, being pinned in the wreck. The smoker and the passenger car next to it were consumed. The accident was caused by the breaking apart of the freight. Two flagmen were sent out to warn the approaching train, but they misunderstood the signal and came back to the train before things were righted. The two sleepers stayed on the track and the passengers in them escaped with bumps and bruises.

Further Particulars.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 15.—Particulars of the accident on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio road near Tallmadge, as far as known at the general office in this city, are that the third section of the freight train broke in two between Kent and Tallmadge. The front end of the freight was put on the side track, and a flagman was left at Tallmadge to flag passenger train No. [illegible], east-bound, then nearly due

The flagman imagined he heard a whistled signal from his engine to return to the train, and did not perform the duty required of him

The wreck is more serious than the one at Rittman, when the Grand Army train was wrecked.

Fiendish Obstructions on a Trestle.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Passengers who arrived in Washington Sunday morning on the southern train of the Piedmont Air Line state that a deliberate attempt to wreck the train was made in South Carolina Saturday, between Fugalo and Westminster. Two large stones and a tie had been placed on the trestle which crossed a deep ravine. The tie had been placed upright between the tie beams of the trestle, and the stones were placed a short distance away. Two baggage cars were smashed and the passengers badly shaken. The high rate of speed alone prevented a terrible disaster.

EATON, OHIO, AGAIN EXCITED

Over a Bloody Murder—The Victim's Son Suspected of the Crime.

EATON, O., Jan. 15.—Saturday night Mrs. Caroline Sharkey, a widow, aged forty-six years, living on her small farm two miles north of here, was found murdered. She was lying on her back in a pool of blood, with the back of her head crushed to a jelly and her arm broken. The murdered woman had been struck with a wooden maul, having iron rings at both ends. It was matted with blood. The victim was murdered in her bed

Her son Elmer, about twenty-two years of age, says he left his mother sitting up about 8 o'clock and went to bed. He was awakened some time in the night by a noise on the stairway leading to his room, and sprang through the window, glass and all, jumping thirty feet to the ground. He ran to John Clarke's, near by, and the two returned to the house, to find his mother dead

There was many conflicting facts that tend to weaken his statement. Elmer seemed utterly indifferent to his mother's terrible fate, and has not once showed a sign of feeling except by the offer of $1,000 reward for the murderer.

Elmer is heir to the 130 acre farm, which is good for the $1,000 reward.

The neighbors who investigated think Elmer killed his mother, and going to his room, undressed and jumping out of the window, alarmed the neighbors.

This case is similar to one about a year ago of young Beal, who killed his mother and ran to some neighbors and told a story about tramps having killed her.

There has been a great deal of excitement over this case, and some threats were made Sunday. Wise counsel will prevail, however, for Eaton has had one experience with mob law that will not soon be forgotten.

Killed By a Falling Elevator.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 15.—A Hoosick Falls special to the Standard states that William Carroll and a boy named Bostley were killed by the fall of an elevator at the Walter A. Wood mowing machine works this morning. Ahern and Jansen, the other passengers on the elevator, were seriously injured. It is thought one will die.

Fought Thirteen Rounds.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Harry Thomson, of Kingsland, N. J., and Frank Evers, middle weights, fought for $100 a side Sunday, near Rutherford, N. J. After thirteen rounds of most desperate fighting, the match was ended in a draw. Both men had to be helped from the ring. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Double Tragedy at Toledo.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 15.—James [illegible], a private watchman, Sunday morning, shot his wife twice in the hand and neck, inflicting probably fatal injuries, and then fired a ball through his own brain. He was jealous.

IS IT AN ANNEXATION SCHEME?

The Entire Canadian Parliament to Visit the United States.

ERASTUS WIMAN.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—The Times says: Erastus Wiman is authority for the statement that the government of Canada, including the 320 members of parliament, has been invited to visit the United States. They will be conducted through a tour of the country in special railroad trains. The expense of this is to be borne by a syndicate of bankers, capitalists and business men in this country. The Canadians will not be allowed to expend a penny, and the entire cost of their entertainment will, it is said, foot up $500,000. It was not intended to make this excursion public at this time, but a dispatch from Canada has let the secret out. The plan is that on reaching Buffalo from the suspension bridge the Canadian guests are to be given a formal welcome.

From Buffalo they will be escorted in a special train of cars to Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis. Returning to Cincinnati they will go down the Southern lines to Chattanooga, Tenn., Birmingham, Ala., and through the new coal and iron districts. They will return by way of Washington, Baltimore, Wilmington and Philadelphia to New York. After a short stay in the latter city they will go home by way of Rochester. Mr. Wiman is quoted as saying that this excursion will be of the utmost importance, and, "though it will cost a pile of money, Americans will know more of Canadians and Canadians more about the United States than fifty years of writing and talking could accomplish."

A BOGUS DRAFT

For $23,000 Gets an Elmira, New York, Insurance Agent Into Trouble.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 16.—The Farmers' and Mechanics' bank, of this city, has been victimized out of $23,000 by C. N. Cunningham, who for the past year has been agent for the Mutual Life Insurance company in this city. Last Saturday he presented a New York draft to the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank for $22,998. The bank not having currency on hand, gave him certified checks for the amount. Cunningham took these checks to the Chemung Canal bank and exchanged them for another New York draft.

It was discovered Monday that the draft presented to the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank was bogus. He was traced to Binghampton, where he had the draft cashed, and took the Lackawanna train east.

LATER—Cunningham has been captured at Hoboken, N. J. Nearly all the money was recovered.

Regulators in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—White Caps have organized at Alexandria, Va., and several persons have received notices written in blood. One policeman was warned to stop maltreating his wife and going with other women. Dire punishment was promised. One dissolute individual was taken by the band and buried up to his neck in the ground. He had to be dug out. He has since reformed. The whole town is excited. Some believe the missives to be the pranks of boys, while others seriously believe the White Caps have arrived

Cut His Former Mistress' Throat.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Jan. 16.—A white woman named Nellie White was murdered Monday evening by Henry Gillespie, a negro with whom she had formerly lived. Gillespie went to Minnie Garrett's house and demanded that Nellie should live with him again. She refused, and when the Garrett woman went to call the police he overpowered Nellie White and deliberately cut her throat from ear to ear. He then drew the razor across his own throat, inflicting an ugly, but not necessarily fatal wound

Baby Farm in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 16.—A woman named Jennie Seiffert, who conducted a baby farming institution on Cass avenue, is under arrest for causing the death by starvation of two babies. Four children in various stages of decline were found in the apartments. In one room were two dead infants under six months of age. The woman said she had been given the children to take care of, but they persisted in dying.

Umbria Beats Herself Again.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The steamship record across the Atlantic is as unstable as the six days' go-as-you-please figures. It is an interesting question as to just where the record will stop. The Cunarder Umbria has just lowered the eastbound record to six days two hours and forty-five minutes, a decrease of something like two hours. The westbound record is not only about an hour below the eastward passage.

Going to Canada for Evidence.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Justice Andrews, of the supreme court, has rendered a decision to the effect that John Keenan, the Broadway boodle exile, may be examined by a commission in Canada, in order that his testimony may be put in on the trial of his action against O'Brien and Clark, the aqueduct contractors. Justice Andrews will appoint a commission in accordance with his decision.

Indiana White Cap Case on Trial.

ANDERSON, Ind., Jan. 16.—The first White Cap trial in Madison county was called Monday afternoon. It is the case of Charles McKee against Abe Doyle, a prominent and wealthy farmer, and grows out of a warning sent to McKee, for which Doyle was indicted. Mrs. McKee has a libel suit for defamation of character pending against the same defendant

Perished in the Mountains.

LEADVILLE, Col., Jan. 16.—On Saturday night last a young girl named May Spitzer was locked up in a room for punishment by her mother. A window happened to be open, the child climbed out and wandered into the mountains, where her dead body has just been found. She had frozen to death.

Cattle Perishing in New Mexico.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Jan. 16.—Great distress among cattle and sheep is reported and hundreds are perishing. The plains and the mountains are covered with deep snow and it is hard for the stock to subsist. A drove of antelope were found frozen to death in the mountains south of Albuquerque.

Quarrel Over a Girl.

VINCENNES, Ind., Jan. 16.—Ed Gordon and John Carter quarreled Monday over a girl. Carter assaulted Gordon, shot him in the leg, and then cut him in thirteen places. Gordon is still alive.

COUNTY SEAT WAR

Bloody Battle Between Two Rival Towns in Kansas,

EACH OF WHICH WANTS TO HAVE THE COURT HOUSE.

Three Men Have Already Lost Their Lives in the Controversy—Cimarron Now Under Martial Law—Ingalls Fortified For An Attack—Thrilling Experience of the Sheriff of Gray County.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 15.—There is little in the nature of comforting or reassuring news from Cimarron, the seat of the bloody war, in Gray county, Kansas.

The trouble is the result of a war for the county seat between the rival towns of Ingalls and Cimarron. The most intense feeling still exists on both sides, and, despite Gen. Myers' assurance of peace, there is no prospect that further blood spilling will be avoided.

The regularly elected deputies and clerk, arrested and imprisoned, have been released. This intensified the bitterness, and the whole populace of Cimarron arose, armed and threatened to go to Ingalls, burn the town, and kill all the people there; but, luckily, the farmers, who sympathized with the officers, during the night surrounded and guarded the town, and the timely arrival of troops quelled immediate bloodshed.

Gen. Meyers arrived at Cimarron Sunday morning, with the Second regiment. He wired Governor Martin he did not think there was any need for troops, but the governor has different advices, and the troops will stay there until quiet is entirely restored.

Martial law has been proclaimed at Cimarron, and no strangers are allowed to enter the town. Every man has been disarmed, and in some instances force was necessary to do this.

There was a fight Saturday night between two men—Gage, of Cimarron, and Robbins, of Ingalls, in which Gage was killed. The fight occurred a few miles out of town.

Ingalls now presents the appearance of a beleagured city. Fortifications have been built across the roads approaching, and nearly all the houses have been turned into forts. Even the women of the town bear arms as well as the men, and express a determined purpose to use them if the need arises. Sentinals are posted night and day, half a mile out of town in all directions, to guard against possible surprise. The presence of troops renders these precautions unnecessary at Cimarron.

The sheriff of Gray county tells a thrilling story of his experiences. He was in his office at Cimarron when the door burst in, and the leader of the Ingalls mob entered, covered him with a Winchester rifle, and ordered him not to move. All the other officers were similarly treated, and the mob sacked the county offices and made off with the records.

In the pursuit, two citizens of Cimarron, English and Bliss, were killed, though they were not taking part in the fight.

The Ingalls mob was headed by the rival clerk, Watson, elected by the faction in that part of the county.

CINCINNATI'S CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Program of the Exercises that Will be Enacted at the Dedication.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 15.—The executive committee having in charge the dedication of the new chamber of commerce, which will take place on Wednesday, the 30th inst., met Sunday. Over two hundred invitations have been issued to commercial organizations in this country, and in addition to a number of the leading European chambers of commerce have received invitations. The reception and the promenade concert will be given on Tuesday, the 29th.

On this occasion the building will be brilliantly illuminated from top to bottom. Flowers and cut plants will decorate the rooms. On the morning following, the First regiment band will escort the members from the old to the new building. Rev. B. W. Childlaw will then deliver a prayer and an address of welcome will be delivered by Mayor Smith. Mr. Henry C. Urner will present the keys to President Morrison and the singing of the dedicatory hymn to the tune of "Old Hundred" will follow. Hon. E. F. Noyes will then deliver an oration. A banquet will be held on the evening of the dedication

Powderly on the New Order.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 15.—General Master Workman T. V. Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, addressed a public meeting of District Assembly No. 152, in this city, Sunday evening. After the public meeting an executive session was held, at which district officers for the coming year were elected. Mr. Powderly made a long address on National topics pertaining to the Knights of Labor. Among other things, he stated that one of the four alleged founders of the Knights of Labor, who are trying to establish a new order in Philadelphia, recently offered to sell out the new order to him for $100, and he had satisfactory proof that the same person had previously offered to sell out to John Wanamaker

Iowa Will Send a Regiment.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Jan. 15.—Enough Iowa companies have reported to warrant Col. Davis, of the First regiment of Iowa National guards in announcing that he will take a regiment of Iowa militia to Gen. Harrison's inauguration. The companies forming the regiment are from Boone, Council Bluffs, Sioux City, Waterloo, Iowa City, Burlington, Ottumwa, [illegible] and Cedar Rapids with probably Dubuque and Muscatine. The companies will have not less than thirty men each, will wear the regulation fatigue uniform and will rendezvous at Chicago, March [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] will go to [illegible] [illegible]

Fighting Poles and Bavarians.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 15.—The police were summoned to the upper levee Sunday night to quell a riot which had broken out among the Poles and Bavarians. Knives and clubs were used freely, and many persons were seriously hurt. Michael [illegible], a Bavarian, was cut with a large knife several places. One of the wounds was made in the back, the point of the weapon entering the abdomen. This will prove fatal. Seven men are under arrest. Joe [illegible] is believed to have given [illegible] the fatal stab.

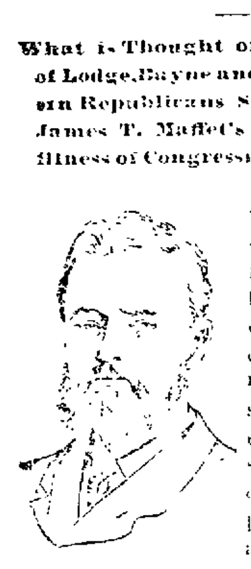
Mrs. Jay Gould Dead.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Mrs. Jay Gould died at her home on Fifth avenue at 8:50 Sunday night. The entire family was at the bedside.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

THERE ARE THREE NEW CANDIDATES FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP.

What is Thought of the Mention Made of Lodge, Bayne and Farquhar—Southern Republicans Standing Together—James T. Maffet's Affliction and the Illness of Congressman Laird.



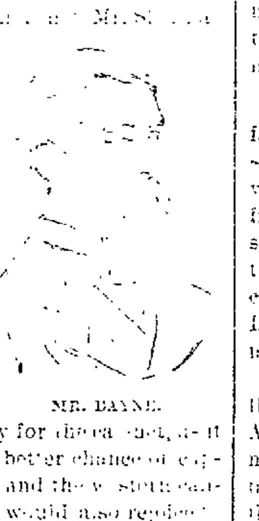
MR. LODGE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. . THE gossip about the speakership of the next house has not been lessened even during the holiday recess. It grows more interesting and persistent now that an extra congressional session is considered certain. Leading Republican senators here are quoted as authority for the statement that General Harrison has been advised to call congress together immediately after his inauguration, and that he has intimated that he will yield to the wishes of the party leaders in that respect. With this knowledge the discussion over the candidates for the speakership has become more enlivened.

The last reports sent out from the capital added to the list of candidates the names of Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, Mr. Bayne of Pennsylvania and Mr. Farquhar of New York. While it is possible that these gentlemen may have been thought of by their friends as eligible and suitable to wield the gavel, it was significantly remarked yesterday by a representative that one way to [illegible] a good chance [illegible] the next congress was to enter the race for the speakership with the almost certain success. There can be no doubt that some of the western men who have been talked about a good deal for several weeks as candidates for the speakership are really among the [illegible] candidates.

[illegible] McKinley [illegible] secretary [illegible] growing. [illegible] are [illegible] house.

Mr. McKinley's [illegible] for the treasury [illegible] Mr. B[illegible] be secretary of [illegible] Mr. Sherman will [illegible] argued that if Mr. Sherman does not go into the cabinet [illegible] influence [illegible] McKinley. This would settle a few of the misunderstandings that now exist in Ohio politics, leaving Butterworth free to run for speaker of the house.



MR. BAYNE.

The New Englanders will also favor McKinley for the cabinet, as it would give Tom Reed a better chance of capturing the speakership, and the western candidates [illegible] places would also rejoice to see McKinley thus taken out of the way. The friends of Reed, Cannon, Burrows and Henderson are doing what they can to feed the McKinley boom for the cabinet.

In respect to the eastern men whose names are listed it is possible that Mr. Lodge may have hopes that in the general scramble in caucus he may be selected as a compromise between the contestants, but he is understood to be committed to Mr. Reed. Mr. Bayne stands so near the head of the list of Republicans on the river and harbor committee that he may reasonably expect that his length of service and seniority on this committee will lift him to the head of it in the next congress. Mr. Farquhar has no apparent aspirations to preside over the Fifty-first congress, but his record in prior congresses has shown him to have first-rate qualifications for the leadership of one of the working committees.

As Mr. Reed is the only eastern candidate, and his friends claim the votes of Pennsylvania, New York and New England, it would not be a bad move on the part of western candidates to encourage a break in eastern delegations, such as a bona fide candidacy on the part of Lodge, Farquhar and Bayne would bring about in the three strongest states claimed by Reed, and this may account for the sudden appearance of their names among those of the candidates.

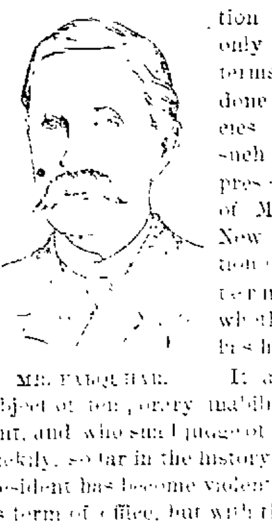
While Mr. Reed is certainly a formidable rival to the western aspirants, the claim that the votes of Pennsylvania and New York are his is not well founded. Members from those states say their delegations are not in any wise committed to any candidate.

There will be eighteen southern Republicans in the new house, [illegible] southern, and [illegible] according to the present arrangement. These eighteen [illegible] are standing [illegible] from Maryland [illegible] Tennessee and [illegible] Not a weak spot appears in the [illegible] southern Republicans as [illegible] as their states were in November. [illegible] so far it has shown [illegible] will wield a great influence after the 4th of March. Eighteen votes cast solidly mean much in such a speakership contest as is going on now. It may also be said that these southern Republicans [illegible] speaker [illegible] they hold together. The candidates know this, and they are dealing very considerately with [illegible] Solid South, [illegible] has [illegible] combination.

So far as can be learned, the eighteen are not asking too much. They want one of the four principal offices in the organization of the house, and they want certain minor appointments. The one they ask is that of doorkeeper. The committee appointments they desire are not so important in general estimation as they are important to the section which the eighteen represent. There seems no good reason why the organization of southern Republicans should not hold together, and if it does it will get about all it is asking for. The eighteen have good leadership. McComas of Maryland, Wade of Missouri and Houk of Tennessee are not only old members, but shrewd managers. If they can make the new members-elect appreciate the situation as they themselves see it, then the eighteen will remain solid, not only until the house is organized, but afterward, and they will be able to secure more legislation and more patronage than they would if scattered. Sectionalism is not a very good thing, but it is necessary to some extent for self-protection.

James T. Maffett, of the Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania district, is the second member of the present congress who has had to enter a lunatic asylum. Stephen T. Hopkins, of the Catskill, New York district, was the first. He locked himself up for about six months and reappeared just before the last session closed, as he thought completely recovered. But he spent the entire summer here and the chances are that he will have to undergo further treatment. The only other serious casualty of the Fiftieth congress was the death a year ago of Seth C. Moffatt, member from the Eleventh Michigan district. All three were elected as Republicans.

As so little of the present sessions remains it is not thought likely that the governor of Pennsylvania, if he had the power, would order a special election for a representative to fill Mr. Maffett's unexpired term, although it is settled that he will not come back this session. Thus, an opportunity of supplying a defect in the Federal constitution is lost for the second time this year and such an opportunity may not occur again in a long time.



MR. FARQUHAR.

The constitution makes no special provision in the case of a congressman who does not die, has committed no offense to warrant his removal and is not in a fit mental condition to resign. It only says in general terms what shall be done "when vacancies happen." In such a case as the present one, or that of Mr. Hopkins, of New York, the question is: Who is to determine officially whether a vacancy has happened or not? It also recalls the subject of temporary inability of the president, and who shall judge of such disability. Luckily, so far in the history of the nation no president has become violently insane during his term of office, but with the great amount of work he has to do and the constant strain and worry he must endure, such a thing is not unlikely to happen at any moment. For instance, Gen. Harrison is apt to have [illegible] on his mind during the next year to drive any man crazy. But the constitution does not say who shall decide in such a case, and many who have studied the subject declare that he could only be removed by death, resignation or impeachment.

Indiana congressmen still say that the famous Dudley letter was purposely sent out so that the Sentinel and Democrats generally would get hold of it and divert attention from New York to Indiana. Mr. Bynum says the investigation will be a farce and that a case cannot be made out of the incident. That it is not the intention of the Democrats interested to let the matter drop is believed here.

Much comment has been caused here by the report of the executive committee of the Associated Democratic clubs. The sentiments expressed therein do not cause the talk, but some old-time war horses find fault that the organization, now so powerful as to be really formidable, should think it advisable to make declarations of Democrat principles and commit the body to policies that are properly determined on in national convention.

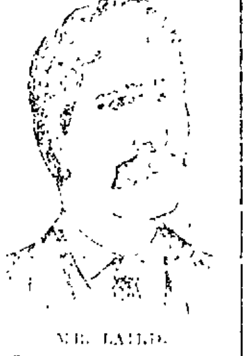
"It may be the old story of Tammany and County Democracy," said one conversationalist in a group at Willard's last night, "wheels within wheels. Why is the Democracy of New York and Kings counties eternally torn with dissensions? Simply because the big organizations want to run everything and the larger share of Democratic voters are practical outsiders—utterly without voice or organization. If one of them were to go to the polls and try to work for his party he would be sat upon. So every now and then an enormous independent vote upsets everything. Both parties have covered the country with clubs, an excellent idea if they are to take the orders of the parties and obey them, but if they are to issue addresses and aim to control the parties instead of being controlled there's going to be some big upheavals on both sides."

These opinions are shared by Republicans as well. The idea of organizing the aggressive spirits of both parties seemed so good that the dangers of the tail wagging the dog were not thought of.

Russell Harrison is said here to be an adept politician and it is expected he will be a confidential agent for his father in many important matters.

Col. Fred Grant has been here for several days, the guest of Gen. Beale. He [illegible] the president.

Congressman Laird of Nebraska, [illegible] in a [illegible] Eureka Springs, is one of the youngest Republican members of the house and has been in congress for five years. Tall, straight as an arrow, with handsome head covered with brown curly hair, a well knit figure, square shoulders and an easy, graceful carriage, he was a handsome and striking looking man. He will be succeeded by a Republican, undoubtedly.



MR. LAIRD.

Much doubt is expressed here whether the plan will work well to have the president on the way back to the white house after the inauguration, stop in front of Willard's and view from a temporary stand the six mile procession. This procession is his escort. Its business is to attend him to and from the capitol and it should perform its whole function before he seems to conscious of it as a spectacular display. For him to stop when two-thirds of the way to the White House and let it pass in review before him will be like a lady at a ball stopping in her promenade across the room and turn around to gaze upon the spreading glories of her train. There are divers crude and untaught projects prancing through the minds of the inauguration committee, also, sensible citizens despairingly hope, will not lose their heads.

McMURRAY

FARM AND GARDEN.

PRACTICAL MATTERS RELATING TO EVERYDAY LIFE IN THE COUNTRY.

Plans for Bracing Wire Fence Posts Considered—Two Methods That Have Proven Satisfactory in Different Sections of Country Illustrated and Described.

The wire fence brace, shown in the first illustration, is a plan that has been tried in Nebraska and originally illustrated in Prairie Farmer. The directions for making this brace are as follows:

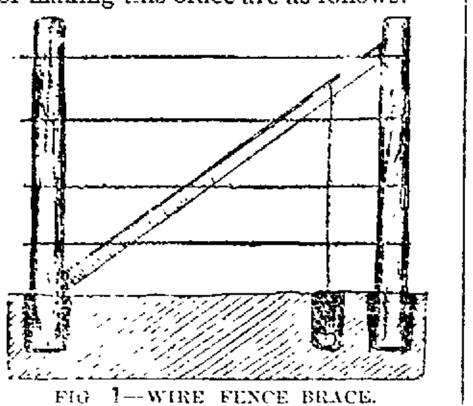


FIG 1—WIRE FENCE BRACE.

Place the upper end of the brace a little higher than the top wire, with its foot against the second post. To a block sunk as at A, attach a doubled wire running to the brace near its top end. These can be made tight by twisting with a stick, thus holding the brace down and preventing its lifting the post out of the ground.

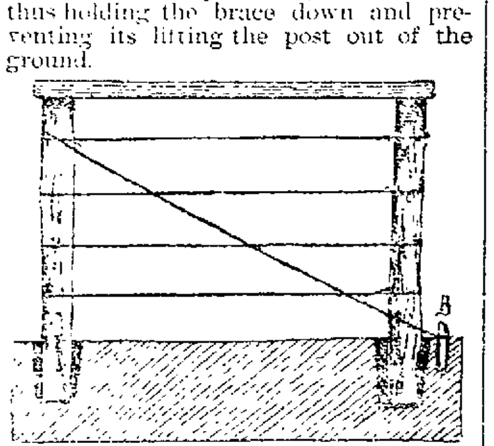


FIG. 2—WIRE FENCE BRACE.

The second plan comes from an Iowa correspondent of Prairie Farmer, and is described as follows: The second post is about twelve feet from the first, and on their tops a 2 by 4 scantling is spiked. A double wire from the top of the second post is placed around a strong stake at B, which is then driven firmly in the ground, drawing the wire very tightly. Some attach the wire to the bottom of the end post, which tends to lift it out of the ground.

Ensilage Versus Pasturage.

In comparing ensilage with pasturage, W. D. Hoard says at the outset that the question is hardly one of latitude or climate. It is, instead, a question of storing and feeding. "In Wisconsin," says the authority quoted, "we are fast coming to the conclusion that the most costly of our feeds is pasturage. The economy of practice must be measured by results obtained and wisdom of expenditure. Measured by these considerations, pasturage milk costs us more then any other, taking into the consideration the fact that the average acre of the best pasture will not produce more than 1,300 to 2,000 pounds of milk, while an acre of corn fodder, put in a silo, will easily produce 8,000 to 10,000 pounds. We find that corn fodder is the most easily, cheaply and safely handled in the silo. The damage from the elements in dry curing is very great, and there is added the loss or waste in feeding. The silo, practically, is a substitute for pasturage, so far as the succulence of the food and quick digestibility is concerned, without its expense. Every year in Wisconsin witnessses the increase of those who believe and practice a partial soiling at least, and they do it through the silo. Now, if it is of the highest economy for us to own no waste land, or land which yields a low return; if it is of the highest economy for us to get the largest return possible for the value of the food consumed; if it is of the highest economy for us to put our land in the most effective shape possible for the use of our animals, does not the same economy appeal to you as powerfully as it does to us?"

The Despised Skunk.

The much despised skunk, says Vick, is a good entomologist, and the farmer and gardener make a great mistake in persecuting and destroying this humble little animal. The few eggs he purloins from the farmer's hen yard very poorly compensate for the great number of noxious insects he destroys. In May he is sometimes seen, about sundown, on some elevated spot, watching for the May beetle as he wheels his droning flight, and he saves him, too, not in the sense spoken of in the immortal elegy, but between his teeth. He will sit an hour at a time gathering in the destructive beetles. He is a persistent hunter, and in his nocturnal rambles moves along with his nose close to the ground; his sense of smell is so acute not an insect, not a larva, above ground or below, can escape him; his eyes now glow with unusual brilliancy as he scans every leaf and branch for the hidden prey. About tobacco plantations his services in destroying the tobacco worms are considered valuable.

Good-by to the Common Scrub Cow.

Good-by, old cow, you've got to go,
Of course 'tis hard to tell you so,
For your forefathers and my own
For ages this old farm have known.

You're lank and flabby—to be brief,
You're neither fit for milk nor beef,
You yield but little at your best,
And then go dry six months to rest.

Your horns are long, your bones the same,
Too little meat for such a frame,
With stomach large and udders small.
The different parts don't match at all.

I looked at you with sad regret
And [illegible]
For every wind [illegible]
Proclaims of wasted hay and corn.

My neighbor farmers live with ease,
While I can patches on my knees;
The [illegible]
They've kept good stock, while I kept you.

Such common sense [illegible] I'll feed,
Hence I will try a better breed,
I plainly see my error now—
You've got to go—good-by, old cow!

Experiments with Three Cows.

Professor Henry, of Michigan, reports that in a recent experiment three cows were fed on a ration costing 17 cents per day, with the following result: A grade short horn made 21 cents' worth of butter per day, a half blood Jersey 45 cents and a Jersey of pure blood 56 cents. They were all at about the same stage of milking.

WINTER CARE OF CATTLE.

Methods That Find Favor Are Described by an Indiana Breeder.

Incorporated in the last annual report from the Indiana state board of agriculture is an address on "Winter Feeding and Care of Cattle," delivered by Isham Sedwick, of Wayne county, before the Shorthorn Breeders' association. Following are extracts from the same likely to interest readers in general:

First of all, then, shelter from rain and snow and then shelter from the cold winds, but let your shelters have that other great requisite, good ventilation, and also that still greater one, let it be clean. Great draughts through your barns are not necessary to ventilation, but comparatively small ones will do if rightly arranged. This one hint is sufficient in this matter. Provide openings on all sides of the barn near the floors of the stable, but in cold weather leave only those on the opposite side of the wind open. Then another common fault is the full sweep of the wind under the floors. Perhaps these faultily constructed buildings are the reason that the straw-stack, with its warm side and bed, is such a great favorite with so many of our breeders, and allow me to say that a good sheltering stack is a good thing and a thing that is not easily excelled.

Next to shelter in maintaining the temperature and the source of heat is good feed.

There has been a great deal written about the ration that is the most effective, and yet we are not at all convinced that there is only one way to grow and fatten the beef. Through the most of our state corn always has been the best winter feed available. We could hardly get along without it. Yet great as it is it needs to be supplemented with other things. Sometimes its comparative market value renders it necessary that we use as little corn as possible, lest the product be worth less than the corn.

The various feed cutters have often proved of great value where the stables and troughs are all in good shape, and yet there are seasons when the ground is frozen and dry and the fodder is of such good quality that there is no loss in feeding the stalks whole on the ground and there is a saving of labor that may be better employed.

I am inclined to think that there is one crop that is too much neglected in this country, and one that is very valuable as a winter feed. Beets or mangels can be raised in great abundance and at a low cost. With our best lands and in all seasons it is possible to raise ten bushels of beets to the same ground space that will produce one of corn. The cost of raising is only about three times that of corn per acre, and the feeding value of an acre of beets as a supplemental feed to corn is equal to five or more acres of corn. The juicy, lively condition of the cattle on grass in summer may be maintained all winter by a mixed ration of grain, fodder and beets, and this condition maintained in the winter is of more value than will appear at first thought. The most of us are too prone to put off the day of beginning the winter feeding. Sorghum is one of the best of fall forage crops; it sends cattle into the winter in tiptop condition by supplying them with a ration that has a large fat producing power.

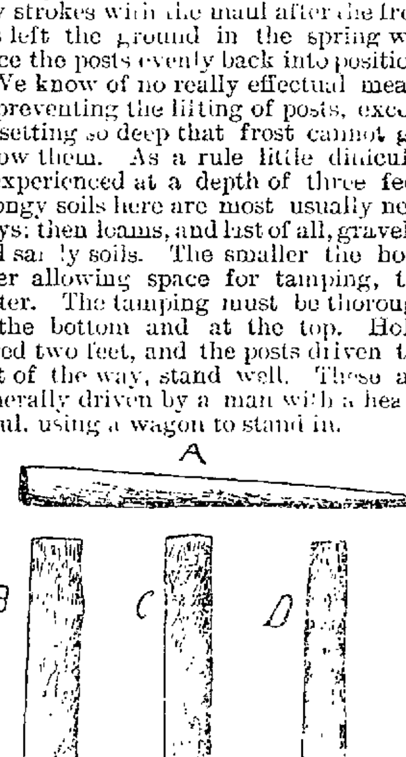
Keep both stables and animals clean and supply water that is as nearly of the same temperature in the winter as in the summer as it is possible to have it. In a word, shelter your animals from storms of wind and rain, keep them clean and dry, provide pure water without ice in it at least twice per day, give as great a variety of food as you can and if possible let some of the feed be crisp and juicy as the summer feed. Last of all, see that your cattle have enough feed to maintain their condition, and as much more as they can use in making flesh, milk or growth.

Setting Posts for Stability.

Many farmers are sorely puzzled as to the best means of setting posts so as to insure stability. Following is what The Prairie Farmer had to say on the subject recently:

One fact must be constantly remembered: the condition of the soil has much to do with the permanent stability of the posts. There is no doubt in spongy soils likely to move that sharpened posts well driven down stand the best. Why? It will not prevent heaving, but the heaving will not be so marked, and a few strokes with the maul after the frost has left the ground in the spring will force the posts evenly back into position.

We know of no really effectual means of preventing the lifting of posts, except by setting so deep that frost cannot get below them. As a rule little difficulty is experienced at a depth of three feet. Spongy soils here are most usually next clays; then loams, and last of all, gravelly and sandy soils. The smaller the hole, after allowing space for tamping, the better. The tamping must be thorough at the bottom and at the top. Holes bored two feet, and the posts driven the rest of the way, stand well. These are generally driven by a man with a heavy maul, using a wagon to stand in.



WAYS OF SETTING POSTS.

There is nothing gained by using posts with knotty, enlarged bottoms. It does not prevent heaving, and, if necessary to take them out, they must be dug out. This style of post is shown in the cut at B, common earth being used in tamping. At C and at D, the proper forms of posts are shown. If there is water in the bottom of the hole, drive the post from above the top line of water. You can never tamp a post solidly in water. At D is shown a post tamped with broken stone or gravel. We do not think it pays unless the material may be easily obtained. But the material for tamping with should be the most solid of that coming out of the hole. The lighter, if used anywhere, may be near the top. At the top of the cut is shown a proper tamping rod, the lower end flattened for ease in tamping.

Don't put a frosty bit in the horse's mouth.

In view of the approaching season when all thrifty people "clean house," the Independent Company wishes to call attention to their large line of

WALL PAPER & WINDOW SHADES

which will be more than usually attractive and complete, and will embrace many novelties. To those who will anticipate this season, we now offer many rare bargains and the best attention of our workmen who may be much busier later.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY.

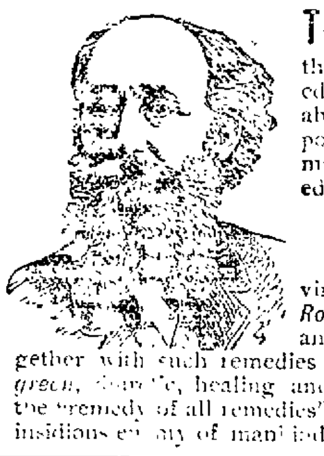
Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup.

SCROFULA WHAT IT IS AND HOW TO OVERCOME IT. undoubtedly had its origin among the poorer classes of new countries where water was bad, miasmas prevalent, food with little variety, clothing insufficient, and exposure to cold and wet common and constant.

SCROFULA.

We believe it to be the cause of nearly all chronic diseases.

DYSPEPSIA
ALWAYS YIELDS.



TREATMENT--In this, the diet is of importance, and the hygiene not to be neglected. Fresh air, exercise and abundant clothing are all important. Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup is the *only* remedy.

IT IS POSITIVE,

Containing the medicinal virtues of certain *Plants* and *Roots* of known alterative and *Depurant Natures*, together with such remedies as *Poke, Burdock, Wintergreen*, [illegible], healing and invigorating, it becomes the "remedy of all remedies" for this most common and insidious enemy of mankind.

ALWAYS RELIABLE

IT IS A

SAFE FAMILY MEDICINE

Because it contains no **poisons or opiates.** Children, invalids and delicate persons will find it the best medicine and tonic they can use. No home should be without it. Always in season, *Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.*

If you cannot procure it of your druggist, send direct to us. Price $1.00; 6 bottles $5.00. Plasters 25 .

TESTIMONIALS WORTHY OF CONFIDENCE.

A BAD CASE OF SCROFULA CURED.

PORT BYRON, N. Y.—I have been doctoring for three or four years, with different physicians, for scrofula, but found no relief until I commenced taking your Syrup. Continuing to use it a few months, I found myself cured. I believe it to be the best medicine in the world.

MRS. WILLIAM STRANG.

No remedy known so highly endorsed by its home people, in the treatment of Rheumatism and all Blood Diseases. Our Medical Pamphlet, treating on Rheumatism and all Blood and Female Diseases, sent free on application.

RHEUMATIC SYRUP CO., JACKSON, MICH.

YEARS OF SUFFERING.

COL. E. S. WALKER, West Lebanon, [illegible]

Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup on [illegible] have done more for me than any other medicine that I have ever taken. It is the greatest [illegible] impure blood, and for a dyspeptic or a constipated person it seems to have no equal. Please send me half a dozen bottles.

G. B. H[illegible],
Liberty, Tex.

Gents.—I received the above letter this morning. He thinks it is the greatest medicine in the world. [illegible]

COL. E. S. WALKER.

A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

My Poor Back!

That "poor back" is held responsible for more than its share of the sufferings of mankind. If your dog bites a man who kicks it, do you blame the dog? On the same principle the kidneys utter their protest against nervousness, impure blood, and resulting constipation. These force them to do extraordinary work in ridding the system of the poisons which are the result of effete matter retained in the blood. Then the sufferer says the back aches; the kidneys are diseased. "Not yet;" but they will be unless the nerves are strengthened, the blood purified, and the constipation removed. These are the causes of kidney troubles, and Paine's Celery Compound removes them quickly. With its tonic, purifying, and laxative effect, it also strengthens the weak kidneys, making it almost infallible in curing all diseases of the nerves and kidneys. If your hopes of cure have not been realized, try Paine's Celery Compound; it gives perfect health to all who complain of "their poor backs." *Price $1.00.*

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PAPER.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
BURLINGTON, VERMONT.

Hard features every bungler can command;
To draw true beauty shows a master's hand.
—DRYDEN.

THE outline illustrations of the Ivory Soap advertisements have created so much favorable comment, and the requests for copies been so numerous, we have, to meet the demand, bound in the form of a Drawing and Painting Book (size 6 x 9 inches) twenty-four of the most spirited and pleasing of the advertisements. We will send one of these books with a pad of twenty-four sheets of drawing paper, post-paid, to any one who will mail us, according to directions below, fifteen Ivory Soap wrappers.

PROCTER & GAMBLE, Cincinnati.

FOLLOW THESE DIRECTIONS.

Cut out the center piece of each wrapper and put them in the envelope with your letter, saying what you want, and give your address in full. ***No attention will be paid to requests for Drawing Books, etc., unless the center pieces are in the envelope with the request.***

THE METROPOLIS.

RANDOM OBSERVATIONS IN NEW YORK

On the Police Force, the Cab Men, Mrs. Potter and Stage Management.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—The season is on in full force at the present time, and those who love the gilded attractions of the great city should come now. If this were a personal column I could mention the names of half a dozen familiar faces from Ohio, observed within the last day or two.

Those who happened to be on Fourteenth street near Sixth avenue, on Monday afternoon, saw an inspiring sight, when the big doors of the Twenty second Regiment armory swung open and eight hundred of the finest policemen in the world marched out. There may be one or two European regiments maintained for the pleasure of some effete monarch, more imposing in appearance than the officers of this city, but the constabulary of no government that exists can turn out such an army as the city of New York. Every man is a specimen of physical perfection, endowed by nature and trained by art. Every man owes his position to a certain number of accomplishments required of him by his superiors, over which he must have a certain mastery before being accepted and drilled into him more completely thereafter. From the tip of his helmet to the toes of his polished boots he is regulated by the department, and is, above all things and at all times, expected to be a gentleman There are thirty-five hundred such fellows guarding New York by day and by night. They are drilled in squads every two weeks, and are equipped for any sort of service. So great is their moral influence among the unruly that the patrol or "hurry up wagon," in use almost everywhere now, has not yet been adopted here. Resistance to an officer is extremely rare, and interference by on-looking crowds still more so.

I could but note how quickly one of these men grasped every feature of the situation near the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 4 o'clock this afternoon, when Broadway was packed with women. A cab-man carelessly knocked a sewing girl into a gutter full of water while driving by. The poor young woman was wet and the vicious looking driver was about to make off, when he caught sight of a policeman beckoning him to stop, a full square away. He stopped. The girl was ill-clad and crying. The officer asked no questions at all. The trembling driver was ordered to dismount and apologize, and did so in the humblest manner possible. Then the young woman and the officer stepped into the cab, and the driver took them to the police station, where I do not doubt he was made to pay a handsome fine.

A little incident showing how weak the faith of humanity is in coachmen, occurred on the street the other night at the side of a big hotel, where stood a row of some twenty public vehicles, and their drivers. A poor wretch who looked like an actor was navigating with great difficulty, and with no hope of reaching his destination. The twenty hackmen gazed at him with interest, and with never even a jeer. Finally the inebriated individual came down to earth with an appalling whack. Clearly he was hurt, for the blood flowed freely. Not a cab man stirred. "That fellow is in pretty bad shape, he ought to have help," I heard one say to a passer-by. "Well, why don't you help him then?" was the rejoinder. "Me! If I touch him, likes as not he'll swear I robbed him, and then I'd get pulled; you can't catch us drivers that way any more." The ever-present policeman then appeared and took charge of the drunken man.

For those who have not seen Mrs. Potter as the Lady Elizabeth, in Tom Taylor's drama, "Twixt Axe and Crown," I am sorry. Of course it is now proper to allege that she cannot act, and Mary Anderson declares that the public has no right to give her recognition—Mary does not say so precisely, but without mentioning any names in her North American article, she arrives at that conclusion. But she certainly did act the Lady Elizabeth, and that too, most delightfully. I know of no one who can better play the lady, and Lady Elizabeth, later the queen, was all of that Mrs. Potter invests the part with a charming personality, such a host of inborn, nameless graces, so fair a face, and such pretty gowns, that I for one feel that much of the pungency of her critics is due to prejudice.

At Palmer's theatre—once Wallack's, Mrs. Potter has the benefit of stage management as perfect as can be had on this side of the Atlantic. The light effects are especially well handled, every line is clear, yet there is no glare at any point, and the eye is in no wise wearied. The control of the lights, or lack of control, is the most marked deficiency of all inland theatres. The cardinal rule of all experts in the business is generally violated by permitting the light in the auditorium to continue after the rising of the curtain. The flickering gas flames are blinding to the owners of weak eyes, and they interfere with the stage picture. There should be a flood of light in the auditorium before the curtain rises, but immediately after it should be turned almost out. By concentrating all light back of the flies, the *tout ensemble* is toned wonderfully, incongruous colors seem to blend, and the eye tires not. I have often wondered if preachers ever attributed much so-called sleepiness in their congregations to their badly hung chandaliers. My mind carries me now to more than one edifice where I have blinked for hours in distress, with an imposing chandalier on a line between myself and the minister. Even the church may learn something from the stage—the interior of the First Methodist church proves it R. P. S.

THE CITY LEGISLATURE.

The Present Police Force Elected For Another Year and Their Salaries Likely to be Increased.—Bills Paid.

In the absence of a president and president pro. tem. Wednesday night, Mr. Bowman was called to preside at the council meeting. A bare quorum was present, the absentees being Boerner, Clutz and Jarvis.

A petition from Barnhart Young, asking for the improvement of the west side of North East street from Spring alley to Chestnut street was read, and on motion of Leu referred to streets and alleys.

A memorial of citizens concurring in the action of the recent citizens' meeting recommending the erection of a new city building, reorganization of the fire department, etc., was read and on motion of Leu was tabled for two weeks.

Committee on streets and alleys reported as correct bills of the street commissioner for the past three weeks as follows: $52.12, $34 00 and $37 30. The total amount was ordered placed to his credit

The marshal submitted his quarterly report. It showed: Number imprisoned, 43; unpaid subsistence furnished, $37 50. Report accepted and ordered filed.

The question of filling up the West Side pond was discussed at some length by Leu and Volkmor. Mr. Leu thought it should be attended to forthwith, as ground could be had for the purpose from a lot owned by Mr. Fetzer. The clerk stated that there was no money in the treasury for the purpose, and on motion of Hering the matter was referred to the solicitor and committee on streets and alleys to report at the next meeting

The clerk read a communication from the mayor nominating Thomas Hagan, Frank Ertle, Godfrey Maier and Jerry Kitchen as policemen for the ensuing year from the 21st inst. They were unanimously confirmed.

An ordinance was read by the solicitor to increase the salary of policemen from fifty dollars to sixty dollars per month. A communication was read from the mayor endorsing the increase, but as Mr. Leu objected to the consideration of the ordinance at that time, it was laid over to the next meeting.

The following approved bills were paid and the council adjourned for one week:

H. Kramer	$ 15 00
J. B Russell	20 25
A. Wendling	37 50
L. Limbach	113 22
D. A. Mider	25 00
W. Baughman	17 33
A. Phiester	22 00
Massillon Gas Co	18 00
Massillon Electric Light Co	507 50
Massillon Water Co	50 00
Joseph Coleman	50 00
C Siebold	11 28
George Yost	1 15
Wm. Castleman	7 23
J. H. Fetzer	4 50
N. Maier	1 60
Matthews Bros	2 11
L. W. Gise	7 25
A J. Paul	6 3
G H. Gove	5 0
H Suhr	1 60
P. Fuchs	3 00

The Stephan Golden Wedding.

A large number of people went to St. Mary's Catholic church at 9 o'clock a. m. Thursday to witness the ceremonies attendant upon the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. John Stephan. A pleasant feature of that part of the event was the singing of "Holy God We Praise Thy Name" by the entire congregation, at the request of Rev. Father Kuhn.

John Stephan and Catharine Hammersmith were married January 10, 1839, and have seven children, twenty four grandchildren, and ten great grandchildren. They came to this country from Bavaria in 1850, and have been residents of this township ever since.

Following the ceremonies at the church about seventy-five members of the family and friends repaired to the residence of the aged couple, east of town, where a bounteous dinner was served and the rest of the day agreeably passed. Following is a list of the presents received: Julius Dake, son-in-law and wife, a large Bible; sons and daughters, two handsome rocking chairs; David Stephan and wife, silver waiter; Levi Fulkmor and wife, and the rest of the children, two pair gold spectacles. Mrs. J. F. Hess, five dollar gold piece; A. Hammersmith and wife, John Hoke and wife, Theo. Hoke and wife, A. Boerner and wife and others of the family, sixty dollars in gold; bouquet of natural flowers, Mrs. A. Boerner; elegant bouquet flowers, Edward Bachtel.

At the Isthmus.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—The Atlanta will leave the navy yard the latter part of next week for Aspinwall, where she will remain in case there may be any trouble growing out the recent collapse of the Panama Canal. The Trenton is now on the Pacific side of the Panama Isthmus, and will be reinforced by the Mohican and Vandalia in about ten days.

Annual Report of the Sexton of the Massillon Cemetery.

The following is the annual report of the sexton of the Massillon cemetery, for the year ending December 31, 1888:

INTERMENTS BY MONTHS.

	Males.	Females.
January	9	8
February	8	5
March	5	15
April	5	4
May	7	3
June	3	2
July	2	
August	4	6
September	8	6
October	8	4
November	5	3
December	5	3
Total	69	59

BROUGHT FROM.

Massillon	8	Navarre	5
Sugar Creek Tp	1	Topeka, Kan	1
Lawrence Tp	4	Chapman	3
West Lebanon	1	Jackson Tp	1
Canton	5	Toledo	1
Leetonia	1	Bethlehem Tp	2
Perry Tp	1	Warren	1
Loudonville	1	Akron	1
Millport	2	Tuscarawas Tp	3
Wooster	1		

AGES.

One year and under	31
Between one year and five	8
Between five and ten	
Between ten and twenty	9
Between twenty and thirty	11
Between thirty and forty	14
Between forty and fifty	12
Between fifty and sixty	13
Between sixty and seventy	11
Between seventy and eighty	11
Between eighty and ninety	4
Total	128

D. J MERRELL, Sexton.

A Prosperous Year for the Wheeling & Lake Erie.

The gross earnings for the Wheeling & Lake Erie road for 1888 as reported to the New York Daily Stockholder are $874 325, an increase of $129,793 over the earnings of 1887. The Stockholder regards the preferred stock of this company as a very good investment, and gives the following points on its financial standing at the close of 1888: "At the beginning of 1888, when it was decided to commence the payment of quarterly dividends, the managers estimated that the increase of earnings for the year would aggregate $90,000 and the results given above show about $130,000 increase or 18 per cent. over the earnings of 1887 in which year fully 4 per cent on the stock was earned, but applied to the purchase of equipment. The total stock now outstanding is only $3,600,000, all of which is preferred, while nothing is ahead of this except $3,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds. The annual fixed charges therefore are only $150,000, and the increased earnings for 1888 came within $20,000 of that sum. As indicating how the property is regarded by those who scrutinize closely, we may state that the Mutual Life Insurance Company of this city, whose assets exceed $125,000 000, purchased $250,000 of Wheeling bonds, and the New York Life Insurance Company bought $400,000 of them the past year."

Robert Burns.

The Scotch residents of this section have determined to honor the approaching anniversary of the birth of Scotland's immortal national poet in the City Hall, Canton. The celebration will take place on the evening of Friday, January 25, 1889. The proceedings will be open to the public and will consist of addresses, recitations and vocal and instrumental music. It is expected the occasion will be one to be remembered by all who take interest in the most popular lyric poet and song writer the world has ever known. His poems are read and his songs are sung wherever English speaking people dwell, and the name of Robert Burns is familiar as a household word. Many statues have been erected to him and many are the eminent authors and poets who have written sparkling words of praise. Thousands from other lands annually visit his tomb and place of birth, and other spots made famous by his genius. Even his land is known as "The Land of Burns." Mrs. Isa Craig Knox, in her centennial prize ode says:

> We hail this morn,
> A century's noblest birth:
> A poet peasant born
> Who more of fame's immortal dower,
> Unto his country brings,
> Than all her kings.

Powderly Alleges That the New K. of L. Has Been Offered for $100.

BINGHAMTON, N Y, Jan 13—General Master Workman T. V. Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, addressed a public meeting of D. A. 152, in this city last evening. Among other things he stated that one of the four alleged founders of the Knights of Labor, who are trying to establish a new order in Philadelphia, recently offered to sell out the new order to him for one hundred dollars and he had satisfactory proof that the same person had previously offered to sell out to John Wannamaker.

Bad Outlook for River Miners.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 14.—The indications are that the Monongahela river coal operators will not resume operations until March 1 Captain Bunton of Joseph Walton & Co., says that there has been no improvement in the condition of the market at Cincinnati and Louisville. "The Kanawha river operators," said Mr. Bunton, "have not shut down, and during the past ten months they have been favored with plenty of water, and have been sending their coal to Cincinnati in greater quantities than ever before. They pay a less rate for mining and can sell their coal for less than we can, and as a result they have almost knocked us out of the market."

The Gun Club.

The score of the Massillon Rod and Gun Club made Friday is as follows:

Reed	21
Hunt	20
McLain	19
Clutz	18
Brown	17

She Couldn't Understand It.

"What in the world has happened to you since the last time I saw you?" asked one lady of another when they met on the street the other day. "I can't understand it,' Then you were pale, haggard, and low spirited, and I remember you said you hardly cared whether you lived or died To-day you look ever so much younger, and it is evident from your beaming face that your low spirits have taken flight." "Yes, indeed," was the reply, "and shall I tell you what did it? It was Dr Pierce's Favorite Prescription I was a martyr to functional derangement until I began taking the Prescription. Now I am as well as ever I was in my life. No woman who suffers as I did ought to let an hour pass before procuring this wonderful remedy.

The American Federation of Labor is pledged to strive to secure the adoption by all the States of laws prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen years of age in factories, mines or workshops.

How to Reduce Your Expenses.

You can do it easily, and you will not have not have to deprive yourself of a single comfort; on the contrary, you will enjoy life more than ever. How can you accomplish this result? Easily; cut down your doctor bills. When you lose your appetite and be come bilious and constipated, and therefore low spirited, don't rush off to the family physician for a prescription; on the other hand wait until you are down sick before doing anything at all but just go to the druggists and for 25 cents get a supply of Dr Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Take them as directed, and our word for it you will have no big doctor bill to pay.

In Australia the eight hour system of labor was adopted many years ago, and it has been found to operate so advantageously that it is now upheld both by the employers and the wage-workers.

Those predisposed to lung troubles from birth may escape from consumption or other serious long or bronchial troubles by due care. Be observant and promptly treat all recent coughs and colds. Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure is the most safe, sure and speedy remedy you can use. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly. You should keep Bigelow's Cure at hand. It will strengthen and heal the pulmonary organs. Pleasant and safe. 1

The coal operators of western Pennsylvania held a meeting at Pittsburg on the 9th and elected delegates to the Inter-State convention, to be held at Indianapolis, February 5.

In connection with the fact that Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic has had the largest sale, it has been the most successful remedy ever before the public for all blood troubles and diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys. Fifty cents buy a bottle of Z T. Baltzly Mrs Emma Brown, of Lima, Ohio says four bottles of Jones' Red Clover Tonic has cured me of sick headache that I have been subject to for over nine years. 1

Anthony Howells, president of the Howells Coal Company, of Massillon, states that while the coal trade in the early fall was quite brisk, the month of December shows a decrease of almost one hundred per cent.—Coal Trade Journal.

That fat man, who the ladies declare is the handsomest man in Washington, used to be an invalid but he took to hard drinking, not of whisky, but of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and now he walks right over the very slenderest dudes, and don't care at all.

Forty million dollars' worth of fruit is shipped to England from this country annually.

"We Point with Pride"

To the "good name at home" won by Hood's Sarsaparilla. In Lowell, Mass., where it is prepared, there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold than of all other medicines, and it has given the best of satisfaction since its introduction ten years ago. This could not be if the medicine did not possess merit. If you suffer from impure blood, try Hood's Sarsaparilla and realize its peculiar curative power.

Hon. John McBride, president of the Ohio Miners' Association, has issued a call for a state convention at Columbus, January 15 The objects are to to close up the affairs of the State Association, organize District 10, National Progressive Union, elect officers and select delegates to a joint convention of miners and operators at Indianapolis, February 5

Do you suffer with catarrh? You can be cured if you take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. Sold by all druggists

The Standard oil company has three hundred and five oil tanks in Northwestern Ohio, with an average capacity of thirty thousand barrels, and is erecting twenty more tanks. When completed it will have storage for nine million seven hundred and fifty thousand barrels. Its investment in the Ohio fields is not less than four million seven hundred thousand dollars.—Exchange.

The best on earth, can truly be said of Grigg's Glycerine Salve, which is a sure, safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises scalds, burns, wounds and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruptions. Try this wonder healer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

The people of the United States use annually about seven postal cards for every man, woman and child; that is to say, our total consumption for a year reaches four hundred million, which is considerably more than are employed by all the rest of the world. This enormous number are all printed, cut apart, counted, and wrapped up in packages of twenty five, by machinery that would stand comfortably in a small bedroom, and that requires no assistance whatever from any operative so long as it is supplied with paper, ink and paste. Exchange.

Sixty-five men are training for the Yale freshmen crew.

A Few Pointers

The recent statistics of the number of deaths show that the large majority die with consumption. This disease may commence with an apparently harmless cough which can be cured instantly by Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs, which is guaranteed to relieve and cure all cases. Price 50c and $1. Trial size free. For sale by all druggists.

The Baldwin locomotive works turned out seven hundred and thirty-six engines last year.

Does Experience Count?

It does, in every line of business, especially in compounding and preparing medicines. This is illustrated in the great superiority of Hood's Sarsaparilla over other preparations, as shown by the remarkable cures it has accomplished. The head of the firm of C. I. Hood & Co is a thoroughly competent and experienced pharmacist, having devoted his whole life to the study and actual preparation of medicines He is also a member of the Massachusetts and American Pharmaceutical Association, and continues actively devoted to supervising the preparation of and managing the business connected with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hence the superiority and peculiar merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is built upon the most substantial foundation. In its preparation there is represented all the knowledge which modern research in medical science has developed, combined with long experience, brain work and experiment. It is only necessary to give this medicine a fair trial to realize its great curative value.

Canada has but one steel plant, and it produces but one tenth of the steel required by the country annually.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cent a bottle.

One year ago steel rails were quoted at thirty-five dollars per ton in Chicago Now the price is twenty-eight dollars.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C 181 Pearl st, New York.

The Canada Atlantic railroad will build a bridge across the St. Lawrence river at Coteau, Can., at a cost of [illegible] million dollars.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, }
LUCAS COUNTY, S. S. }

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J Cheney & Co, doing business in the city of Toledo, county and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. '86.

{ SEAL } A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials. F. J. CHENEY & Co,
Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

Over thirty-eight million tons of anthracite coal were mined in 1888, an increase of three and one-half million tons over the output of 1887.

One of Many.

VICTOR, N. Y, Feb. 1, 1887.

Mr O F. Woodford, Dear Sir: Send me ½ gross Kemp's Balsam, 50c size, and a few samples. I certainly know that Kemp's Balsam is the best selling cough cure I have fifteen other cough and lung remedies on my shelves, and Kemp's Balsam sells 10 to 1 bests of all. Respectfully yours, F. F. Cobb. Sold by all druggists at 50c and $1. Sample bottles free

Six white ash sticks, each sixty-eight feet long, were shipped from Warren one day last week. They will be used as anchors on the dredges at work on the Panama canal

A Scrap of Paper Saves Her Life.

It was just an ordinary scrap of wrapping paper but it saved her life She was in the last stages of consumption, told by physicians that she was incurable and could live only a short time, she weighed less than seventy pounds On a piece of wrapping paper she read of Dr King's New Discovery, and got a sample bottle, it helped her, she bought a large bottle it helped her more, bought another and grew better fast, continued its use and is now strong, healthy, rosy, plump, weighing 140 pounds. For other particulars send stamp to W. H. Cole, Druggist, Fort Smith. Trial Bottles of this wonderful Discovery Free at Baltzly's drugstore. 1

The prediction that the price of coke would be $1.50 by January 1 has not been realized. Contracts have been made at $1.25, and there is but little prospect of an advance soon.

Eupepsy.

This is what you ought to have, in fact you must have it, to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, and mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters if used according to directions and the use persisted in, will bring you Good Digestion and oust the demon Dyspepsia and install instead Eupepsy. We recommend Electric Bitters for Dyspepsia and all diseases of Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Sold at 50c. and $1.00 per bottle at Baltzly's Drugstore. 4

R. A. PINN
Real Estate Dealer,
Attorney-at-Law.
U S Pension Att'y

I keep on hand a supply of pension blanks, and make a specialty of all kinds of pension work, make and keep on file free of charge copies of all papers, and have a certificate of my notary character on file in the pension office.

No. 24 East Main Street [illegible]

At a bargain—A valuable home with 3 acres of land and good buildings, near Paul's station. [illegible] acres of land, with [illegible] ward

Farm of 734 acres [illegible] south-east [illegible]. This farm is well improved, good barn house and [illegible] about 15 acres of timber [illegible]

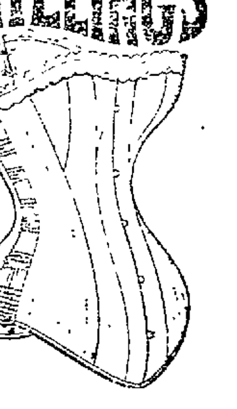
A well improved farm of [illegible] acres [illegible] county [illegible]

Thirteen room house and good lot, on the corner of Tremont and Hill streets

Seven room house and lot, on South Grant street

House and lot No. 24 North Mill street

DR SCHILLING'S HEALTH PRESERVING CORSET.



CAUTION—Do not let others lead you into buying worthless imitations, as this is the ORIGINAL COILED WIRE SPRING ELASTIC SECTION CORSET and money will be refunded to wearer after four weeks' wear, if not perfectly satisfactory.

For sale by Ricks & Bro.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

CLEVELAND STANDARD TIME.

In effect Jan 6, 1889

GOING SOUTH.	No. 5.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	A. M.	[illegible]		[illegible]
Toledo Lv	8 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Oak Harbor Ar	9 06	2 [illegible]	5 40	....
Fremont	9 22	2 00	[illegible]	....
Clyde	9 37	2 1[illegible]	[illegible]	....
Bellevue	9 57	3 0[illegible]	6 [illegible]	....
Monroeville		[illegible]	[illegible] 58	3 10
Norwalk		[illegible]	7 1	3 22
Wellington		[illegible]	8 [illegible]	4 00
Creston Ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 47
Orrville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5 15
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 05
Massillon	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 52	7 52
Navarre			8 10	8 10
Valley Junction	[illegible] 15	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 55
New Cumberland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 10
Sherrodsville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 15	9 25
Leesville	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	9 40	9 40
Bowerstown	2 [illegible]	8 20	9 50	9 50
Canal Dover	2 57	6 05		....
New Comerstown	[illegible]	[illegible]		....
Cambridge	[illegible]	7 [illegible]		....
Macksburg	[illegible] 19	9 15		....
Marietta Ar	7 [illegible]			....

GOING NORTH AND WEST.	No 6	No. 8	No [illegible]	No. 2.*
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Marietta	6 0[illegible]	12 10	....	....
Macksburg	7 18	1 24	....	....
Cambridge	8 57	3 0[illegible]	....	....
New Comerstown	10 [illegible]	4 0[illegible]	....	....
Canal Dover	10 4[illegible]	4 1[illegible]	....	....
Bowerstown	11 05	3 45	5 55	....
Leesville	11 32	3 55	6 02	....
Sherrodsville	11 40	4 10	6 [illegible]	....
New Cumberland	11 52	4 25	6 22	....
Valley Junction	pm12 20	5 02	6 [illegible]	....
Navarre	12 50	5 35	7 35	....
Massillon	1 05	5 50	8 0[illegible]	....
Orrville Ar	1 40	6 25	8 5[illegible]	....
Orrville Lv	1 [illegible]	*6 35	9 1[illegible]	No. 2
Creston Lv	2 18	7 02	9 4[illegible]	
Wellington	3 05	7 43	10 33	A. M.
Norwalk	3 57	8 25	11 [illegible]	7 23
Monroeville	4 07	8 [illegible]	11 37	7 35
Clyde	4 39	9 29	pm12 [illegible]	8 16
Fremont	4 55	9 45	12 [illegible]	8 28
Toledo Ar	5 20	*10 45	1 5[illegible]	9 49

*Daily.

This road is now open through from Toledo to Bowerstown, connecting with the Pennsylvania System for all points East.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.
Between Toledo, Cambridge and Marietta.
" " and Bowerstown.
" " and Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.
" Chicago, Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.

JAS. M. HALL, Gen. Passenger Ag't
M. D WOODFORD, Manager.

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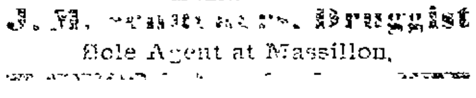

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Sole Agent at Massillon,

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. DOWELL, Editor Enquirer, Edenton, N. C., April 23, 1887.

PISO

The BEST Cough Medicine is PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Children take it without objection. By all druggists. 25c.

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Massillon Independent.

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Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

The Independent's Telephone No. is 43.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1889.

The battle for the street commissionership promises to wax as hot as the presidential contest. Here's hoping that the best man may win!

"Lively notes from Quaysylvania" is a new way the New York Sun has of recognizing the discreet and wise ways of a citizen of the State of William Penn.

The New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio railroad has met with a second and very destructive accident in this State, and within a few months of the occurrence of the first. A rigid investigation should be instituted.

W. A. Taylor has been lying again—as usual. In the Cincinnati Enquirer he said the notorious Hatfields of Logan county were in Charleston, W. Va., ready to settle all political questions themselves. Mayor Fry promptly denounced the whole story.

A most unkind cut from the Atlanta Constitution: "Secretary Bayard is credited with the intention of going to Europe to live. He would find it pleasant in any foreign country. Since he has been in office he has consulted the interest of every country in the world except his own."

The farmers of Dakota have control of the legislature, the victory being one of the agricultural class distinctly against the railroad and similar corporations. Never perhaps has such an issue been so sharply defined. It is a pity that there should be any antagonism between the two classes. Dakota is too young a territory to declare its independence of the source which gave it all that it has.

If the women of Massillon could vote upon municipal questions who supposes that the city would be situated as it is to-day in many respects, unnecessary to mention? It is probable that George Washington Wilhelm and John Erudition Monnot will soon have an opportunity to display gallantry and good sense by conferring the right of municipal suffrage upon the women of Ohio. May their judgment not lead them astray!

The speeches delivered by the Prince of Wales within the last twenty-five years have been published and of course the English press has had to go down on its knees to eulogize the collection. The London News is certain that the brilliant effort will keep alive the memory of present institutions long after they have ceased to exist. The Times cringingly observes, "they supply ample evidence of the Prince's wide sympathy and versatility of mental powers."

Judge Cooley, of the Interstate Commerce Commission calls attention to the fact that the period when the Interstate Commerce bill worked most to the advantages of the railroads, and at the same time best served the public, was precisely the time when all its provisions were best observed. If he as a commissioner knows that the law is at present violated why does he not take steps to correct the difficulty, or at least suggest some method of getting at it.

It is very rarely that President Cleveland succeeds in making an appointment that is in any degree satisfactory. Yet he was happy in his selection of Lewis McMullen as appraiser in the New York custom house. What an unfortunate infelicity of judgment then that induced him to demand McMullen's resignation. The importers are now a unit in soliciting his re-instatement, and had not Mr. McMullen used language more strong than polite in denouncing the president, and thus incurring the personal wrath of his high mightiness, Secretary Fairchild thinks he would have been restored to his office.

General Goff's prima facie right to the governorship of West Virginia has been affirmed by the supreme court of that State. Now the duty of announcing his election devolves first upon the speaker of the lower house of the legislature. As the law explicitly requires that functionary to do this, General Goff must succeed to the governorship should Wilson's term expire before the decision on the contest by the legislature. Everything is favorable to the permanent seating of Goff, as the facts are too strongly in his favor to be set aside by the Democrats who are in power.

Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts, a bright Irishman whose early youth was spent in the Massillon coal mines and whose indomitable perseverance raised him to the first rank among lawyers, has been nominated for United States senator by the Democratic caucus of the Bay State legislature. The honor is an empty one, since Mr. Hoar will certainly be elected by the Republican majority, but there is no telling what the future will bring forth. Among many people there is an idea that the coal miners are a dull and witless set, given more to eating and drinking than to thinking. The fact is that some of the most acute and well read men in all Stark county spend their working hours underneath the ground. While the Massillon district has perhaps graduated but one such man as Patrick A. Collins, it has sent out many others who occupy positions of trust and honor.

The Central Union Telephone Company reduced the rent of their instruments in Massillon about a year ago by about twenty-five per cent. Before the reduction was made the local manager succeeded in obtaining enough additional patrons to make up the loss in receipts, and the number has increased since then much more rapidly than before. There is no reason to suppose that such would not be the result of a general reduction throughout the State if the Clark bill should be passed by the legislature. The owners of the telephone rights in Ohio declare that they cannot make better terms with the Bell people, and cannot afford to do business under the Clark bill. The argument of the owners of the Bell patents is, of course, that they can better afford to lose the entire patronage of Ohio than to suffer the loss incurred by a national reduction, which would soon have to follow a reduction in any one State. But a great corporation would not yield in such a case without at least an endeavor to meet the emergency, and the reasoning used to favor the two cent railroad rate is equally applicable to the Clark bill. The present rentals are onerous and the endeavor to bring them down is a very proper proceeding.

Secretary Bayard is not an utter failure as a philosopher, although both parties agree that he does not rank very high as a diplomat. In a speech after the annual banquet of the Holland society he said:

"It is not safe to-day, my pessimistic friend, wherever you may be found, to doubt in the strength of this Republic. It is safe to say today that honesty and honor are the prevailing forces in the government of the city and the transactions of the city of New York. They are the rule and not the exception, and if it were not so the business of New York could not be conducted for a single week. Physicians know—and there are wise ones here—that health has no symptoms. Physicians know that disease has nothing else."

THE SUGAR TRUST BEATEN.

It was Mr. Blaine who declared that the regulation of trusts could best be accomplished by the several States, and it is the supreme court of the State of New York that has dealt the first genuine blow at any of these cruel combinations, and that blow at the most avaricious of them all—the "Sugar Trust."

On the ground that the North River Sugar Refining Company had surrendered its shares to the combination and voluntarily destroyed its corporate existence, the attorney general brought a test suit asking that its charter be revoked. The application was granted on Wednesday. In its decision the court says:

"The combination comprises all the sugar refineries in this State, and with a few exceptions in the United States. This vast combination is denounced by the people as a public menace, as preventive of competition and as tending to control prices and create a monopoly. It is defended by the corporation as the mere individual act of its stockholders, in no way binding upon it. * * *

"Let us then consider the foundation of the combination. It rests upon a written agreement which has been styled the 'trust deed. * * * It will be observed that these stockholders do not sell a single share of their stock. Yet they transfer the entire block to eleven gentlemen who are therefore to stand in their shoes. They would naturally look for some acknowledgment from their trustees of the receipt of their shares and of the obligations which the trust imposes. The deeds proceed to furnish this in the shape of what are termed trust certificates. These certificates are not to exceed $50,000,000 and are to be divided in 500,000 shares each of $100. They are to be divided by the eleven trustees among the several refineries in due proportion to the value of their respective plant; and the refineries are then to sub-divide the blocks of certificates, so assigned to them, among the cestuis-que-trustent, in proportion to the stock of the corporation which each cestui-que-trust held prior to the transfer to the trust boards. * * *

"Thus we have a series of corporations existing and transacting business under the forms of law, without real membership or genuinely qualified direction—mere abstract figments of statutory creation—without life in the concrete or underlying association. Every share of stock has been practically surrendered and vital membership resigned. In lieu thereof the stockholders accept substituted membership in an unincorporated board, and an entirely new, independent and exclusive trust relation with the trustees of that board.

* * *

"Let me say in conclusion that it would quite unnecessarily belittle the discussion of this momentous question to consider the minor charges presented by the people. The judgment should rest upon the broad and main issue. There it rests with a sense of fitting proportion; and there it should be left. For these reasons, the defendant's motion must be denied and the plaintiff's granted."

What the defendants think of the decision is expressed at sufficient length in this extract from their circular:

"The North River Sugar Refining Company of course does not acquiesce in the decision of Judge Barrett. It is advised by its counsel that it has done nothing to forfeit its charter, and until an adverse decision from the court of appeals it will, except as prevented, go on with its business of sugar refining. At the present time practical operations are prevented by the fact that its refinery has been taken for a public park."

Governor Foraker has done well in fully explaining, in his message to the legislature, the nature of his transactions with the White Caps. His interviews heretofore published, in which he declared that he had the names of all the participants in the actions of the order, and had concluded to forget them all, on their promise to do so no more and hereafter be good boys, had the appearance of bargaining with crime. Many people thought it in bad taste, to draw it mildly, for the Governor of Ohio to presume to pronounce absolution upon those whom he knew to be guilty. But when Governor Foraker amplifies all that he has said, showing how impossible it was to get any evidence of any nature without making some sort of a pledge, he ought to be excused, and thanked for ridding us of the posts so quickly. The governor is enabled to give publicity to the successful financiering of the men who took charge of the depleted treasury left by the Hoadly administration. On July 1, 1886, when the party in control took charge, the funded public debt was $4,220,229.19. This has been reduced to $3,046,665 at the present time, and that amount has been carefully refunded at three per cent, so that briefly comprehended, the Republican party can show a reduction of $1,183,564,19 in principal, and an annual saving of $122,413 in interest. Another most excellent state of affairs is the increase of the aggregate of the personal property on the grand duplicate. Previous to 1886 it had a decidedly downward tendency, while now the reverse is true.

WHAT TO SEE

AND WHERE THEY MAY BE SEEN.

The Announcements of the Commercial Capital—The Latest Ventures of Mrs. Potter and Mrs. Langtry—Where the Ticket Speculator Is Balked and where He Flourishes.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Mrs. Potter has again incensed her critics by venturing to produce Antony and Cleopatra, at Palmer's, although they have repeatedly advised her that she cannot act. They admit that as a sensuous and dazzling display nothing, in recent years at least, has equalled the spectacle at Palmer's, and are likewise bound to confess that people will pay their money to see her as the great Egyptian queen, and give promise of an entire willingness to crowd her theater for some weeks to come. I ventured last week to gently sound Mrs. Potter's praise, and having noticed since in the Evening Sun a much longer criticism in the same strain, I cannot forbear quoting. It is from the pen of Edward Fales Coward. Taking as his text Mary Anderson's ill-tempered declaration in the North American Review that the public success of a "social leader equipped with a pleasing personality, a degree of drawing room grace and ten lessons in elocution" would be a destructive blow to the existence of dramatic art, Mr. Coward says:

"Some persons would give the impression that anything emanating from the so-called world of society must perforce be vapid and valueless. This is not so. Society, like every other world, has its failings and foibles, but as a rule there must be some natural attractive qualities for a person to possess in order to gain an entrance within its pale and an ability to remain there. Because, therefore, a person must leave a certain social plane to go on the stage does not necessarily argue that that person is a fool, who seeks notoriety and an opportunity to gratify personal ambition at the expense of dramatic truth. A society person might go on the stage with the best of intentions. The refinement and intelligence which such a person would add to the profession should certainly do it no harm."

A few doors below Mrs. Potter's theatrical home, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, Mrs. Langtry, now recognized as a capable, if not great artiste, proposes next week to make her debut in the legitimate drama. She has chosen "Macbeth" for interpretation, and has surrounded herself with an excellent company, headed by Charles Coghlan. A fortune is being expended in the accessories, and everybody is curious to learn how she will conduct herself in a part as far removed from the roles in which she has heretofore appeared, as opera bouffe from "the music of the future."

"The music of the future," meaning Wagner's compositions, is now beginning to languish at the Metropolitan opera house. The parvenus who hurled their check books into the hands of the Metropolitan managers when they knew the the aristocratic academy was on its last financial legs, are after three or four seasons, tiring of endless recitative and blood-curdling harmony given by golden haired fraus, with voices strong enough to command fire companies, and pudgy herrs of equal vocal resistance. They long now for a return to the rounded melodies of Gounod and soft songs of Italy. The German company cannot sing anything but German opera, and consequently everybody interested in the Metropolitan is fidgety.

Gilbert & Sullivan's last opera, "The Yeomen of the Guard," is having its last week at the Casino, and next week "Nadjy," with Lillian Russell in the cast, will be put in for a long run. I know of no other house in the city where you can drop a quarter in the slot at the side of your seat and withdraw a pair of opera glasses.

One of the surprises to be heartily enjoyed is the new Broadway theatre. It is advertised as the only absolutely fire proof theatre in the city. A system of pipes with spray nozzles already attached extends throughout the building, and is so arranged that should the water be turned on every foot of space would be immediately drenched. Hand grenades and chemical engines are in readiness also. The scenery is covered with asbestos, and a fire-proof asbestos curtain, which looks like old gold plush, is in use. All vulnerable portions of the structure are built of iron and stone, and the means of egress are so ample that an audience of three thousand can be dismissed in a minute and a half. The floors of the orchestra and balcony are covered with thick crimson velvet carpet, and the wide and well-upholstered seats are of the same color. In addition to a hat frame, the back of every seat is provided with a coat-holder. The incandescent electric light is used on the stage and in the auditorim. By means of placing several bulbs of different candle power within each other, with separate wires for each, the quantity of light can be regulated at will. Here it is that the wonderful children, Elsie Leslie and Tommy Russell, alternate as "Little Lord Fauntleroy." It is the present sensation, if the term is allowable, in the amusement world. A child hero in a grown-up people's play that is not mawkish or silly has never been known before.

For genuine comedy, for true art with delightful surroundings, commend me to Daly's. Here may be found Ada Rehan, John Drew and Mrs. Gilbert, and he who hears them, is never disappointed. One of the old-time comedies, "The Inconstant," now holds sway, and will for a month or more. It is a joy simply to get within the gates of Daly's. Entering the foyer, a good half hour can be spent gazing at the portraits and dramatic curiosities upon the walls. Here too, you get good service without the abominable tip, or placarded fees. Mr. Daly pays his own employes, charges roundly for his tickets and then looks to the comfort of his patrons himself. Miss Rehan's pretty little Chinese page offers you a programme printed on plate paper, with grave Oriental politeness; another attendant checks your coat and umbrella without charge; a liveried colored usher takes you to your seat, and if you then desire a glass of water or some small attention freely gives it to you. This is the only house in the city where the speculator stand positively no chance. Mr. Daly pays for nothing with tickets, and a ticket purchased at his door is a non-transferable contract. Should you wish to buy tickets in advance you select seats, but instead of getting tickets in the usual way you leave your money and the name. In return you get a receipt and an order on the doorkeeper for the number of seats purchased. To a speculator this order would be of no value, as should he sell it he could not well describe the location of the seats, and his customer would be compelled to give a false name to the doorkeeper. Of course, by exercising some care, an order could be sold, but the trouble would not be worth taking. The bona fide purchaser goes at night with his order, and presents it with his name to the ticket taker. That individual has a book of stubs, the numbers of which have their duplicates among the orders. This stub contains an order upon the usher for specified seats, which you get without difficulty. Many other theatres have signs up which state that tickets purchased of speculators will not be accepted, but no measures are taken to ascertain who are and who are not the holders of speculator's tickets.

This talk about speculators suggests that lesser but very popular branch of theater ticket speculation which flourishes between 7 and 8 o'clock on Sixth avenue. The most of the theatrical managers issue admission tickets in exchange for advertising privileges in well located windows. Several thousand such tickets are given out every week, and they are quickly bought by a few thrifty Hebrews who rent musty little cellars on Sixth avenue between Fourteenth and Twentieth streets. Their places of business are crowded every evening by men unaccompanied by ladies, and by common women, who secure admission tickets to almost every first class theater in the city for from twenty to thirty cents. At the theater a tip, or more truly a bribe, of from ten cents to a quarter given to the usher, procures a seat which if obtained in the regular way at the box office would have cost a dollar and a half.

This is something of a digression from the subject of theatrical attractions. Those which everybody should attempt to see if possible are to be found at the Broadway theater, the Casino, Palmer's, the Metropolitan opera house and Daly's. Then, if time permits, visit the most beautiful small house here—the Lyceum, where "Sweet Lavender" is having a long run; at end one of Mrs. Langtry's presentations of "Macbeth;" see Louis Harrison in a comparatively new operetta, "The Pearl of Pekin," at the Bijou; take a look at the ballet and light opera at the Standard; spend an evening at the Madison Square, where "Captain Swift" another drama of "Jim the Penman" style is being given; and if possible see Fanny Davenport at the Star in "La Tosca"—a horrible French creation in which she is shocking everybody. But it is a theatrical shock for nobody stays at home on account of fear of a ruthless upsetting of proprieties. There are a dozen other places where good, bad and indifferent plays and operas are given but until the kaleidoscope again shifts, I have mentioned the more striking features of the season as it is just now.

R. P. S.

SPORTING NOTES

Cut to Suit Independent Readers

Tom Cannon tried to throw Muldoon at Philadelphia last Saturday and after nearly twenty minutes severe wrestling was himself thrown.

E. C. McClelland and Joe Ridge were matched yesterday to run a twelve mile foot race at Braddock, on the 26th inst., for two hundred and fifty dollars a side, the winner also to take the entire receipts.

Mitchell is loud in his denunciation of his treatment by the press. He absolutely refuses to meet Dempsey in the ring with the big fellows in New Orleans and alludes to Dempsey in the most contemptuous terms. Mitchell will sail for England in the Britannica on Wednesday next. He will return in six weeks time to train Kilrain. Mitchell is positive that Sullivan will never meet Kilrain in the ring.

Writing Paper by the Pound

Is not so cheap as The Independent Company's old-fashioned linen. Our new boxes of elegant linen paper with envelopes, equal to Marcus Ward's 30 cents per box. This is special.

THE INDEPENDENT Co.

Germany Can Have Anything She Wants In the Pacific Ocean.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The Sun's Washington special says:

The Berlin dispatch announces great satisfaction in the German capital over an announcement by the American government that the United States had no interest in Samoa that warranted it in maintaining a controversy with the German government, and that the latter would probably send reinforcements to Samoa, is supposed here to refer to some dispatch from Secretary Bayard that is not included in the official correspondence already made public and is, perhaps, later than any of the published correspondence.

If Mr. Bayard sent such a dispatch it must have been in one of those pacific moods which the secretary of state enjoys oftener than some of his cabinet colleagues do. In the Canadian negotiations and in the Sackville episode Mr. Bayard found that other portions of the administration were more aggressive than he, and he modified his course accordingly. He may have sent a supplement to his peaceful dispatch to Berlin, supposing that the Berlin dispatch referred to was warranted by the facts.

The activity of the navy department in preparing three or four cruisers for sea service with a marked indisposition on the part of the secretary of the navy to tell what the service was to be, is believed by the gentlemen who have been watching the Samoan affair, to indicate that a naval force is to be sent to Samoa, and that Germany is not to have notice in advance of the departure of the ships. There was a great deal more of the navy department than of the state department in the dispatch of the marines to Panama in April, 1885, and Mr. Whitney is more favorable to a spirited foreign policy than Mr. Bayard is.

The commerce of the Atlantic is wholly in foreign hands, and destined to remain there. On the commerce of the Pacific we have a pretty good hold, and in the development of that commerce the control of Samoa is an important element. The friends of strong action in Samoa point out that Germany has as many European complications that must be looked after that she will not add to them any quarrel with the United States, and that a blunt statement by our government that the establishment of a German protectorate in Samoa would be regarded by us an unfriendly act, would be enough to stop German interference in the affairs of Malietoa Tamasese and Mataafa.

GLASS MARKET GLUTTED.

Manufacturers Popose to Shut Down for Awhile.

FINDLAY, O., Jan. 15.—The window glass men of this city, who started for Washington Sunday night to attend the National convention of the Window Glass Manufacturers' association, which meets on Tuesday in that city, have received a communication from a Pittsburg manufacturer, whose name they will not disclose, asking them to vote for a resolution ordering the shut-down of a number of factories in order to relieve the glutted condition of the market and force prices up a little. In his letter the Pittsburg manufacturer insists that prices are lower now than ever before, and that this state of affairs is all due to the large number of factories started in the west during the past two years.

He therefore proposes that the new factories, all but two of which are now in the association, not having any fuel bills to pay on account of getting natural gas free, shall shut down, thus relieving the market of this output, and the running factories shall give those closing an equal share in the profits which will accrue from the advance in prices which this step will bring about.

Interviews with glass men here who will attend the Washington convention reveal the fact that, with one exception, they are favorable to the proposition, and will so vote when the matter comes before the meeting, thus assisting in the formation of nothing more or less than a window glass trust, with all that the name implies.

Republicans Favor an Extra Session.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The Tribune's Washington dispatch gives interviews with a number of Republican congressmen showing a preponderance of sentiment in favor of an extra session of congress this spring.

Coincident With the Ocean Tides.

MONTPELIER, Ind., Jan. 14.—Perhaps nowhere in any gas belt is there so great peculiarity as exists in the flow of gas in this city. Six hours out of every twenty-four the gas runs down to a minimum, and six hours of the day the gas reaches maximum. When the supply is at low ebb the valves are turned wide open to get a sufficient supply. When the gas is at highest the the smallest turn of the key is enough to supply the demand. That the movements are constant with the ocean tides is evident, but whether or not the same influences are the cause can only be a matter of conjecture.

Peculiar

Peculiar in combination, proportion, and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the curative value of the best known remedies of the vegetable **Hood's** kingdom. Peculiar in its strength and economy, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "One Hundred Doses One Dollar." Peculiar in its medicinal merits, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown, and has won for **Sarsaparilla** itself the title of "The greatest blood purifier ever discovered." Peculiar in its "good name at home,"—there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell than of all other blood purifiers. Peculiar in its phenomenal record of sales abroad no other **Peculiar** preparation ever attained so rapidly nor held so steadfastly the confidence of all classes of people. Peculiar in the brain-work which it represents, Hood's Sarsaparilla combines all the knowledge which modern research in medical science has **To Itself** developed, with many years practical experience in preparing medicines. Be sure to get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.

Steam Heated Trains to St. Paul and Minneapolis
Vestibuled Trains to St. Paul and Minneapolis
Finest Dining Cars in the World.
Through Sleeping Cars to Denver.
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Excursion Tickets to Colorado.
Excursion Tickets to California.
Everything First-Class.
First Class People patronize First-Class Lines.
Ticket Agents everywhere sell Tickets over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Akron's board of trade is being re organized.

The Salem Daily News has suspended publication.

Mr. S. C. Bowman is a candidate for postmaster.

The saloon keepers of Salem will have to quit business on February 11.

Akron has twenty-three churches, valued at six hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.

The National Lumber Dealers' Association will hold a meeting at Columbus, January 22.

The Daughters of Veterans will give a social in the G. A. R. Hall Friday evening of this week.

A female child was born to Mr. and Mrs. David Snyder, on West Tremont street, Saturday.

Mrs. Charles Essinger died suddenly Wednesday, at her home on State street, of dropsy of the heart.

The Daughters of Veterans will give a social at the G. A. R Hall on Friday evening, January 18th.

A series of dances will probably be given in the Hotel Conrad by some of the young people before Lent.

Messrs. Ira M. Allen and S. S. Geib have been appointed by Judge Fawcett to examine the county treasury.

The Rhondda Glee Club has been engaged by Governor Foraker to sing at the inauguration of President Harrison.

The Dennison and Uhrichsville Electric Motor Company, capital stock five thousand dollars, has been incorporated.

Saturday evening Junior Vice Commander R. A. Pinn, of this city, installed the officers of the G. A. R. Post at Navarre.

John Yingling's smoke house burned down Saturday night, and with it John's supply of meat, valued at forty or fifty dollars.

The new armory of Company E, Eighth Regiment, at East Palestine, Columbiana county, cost thirty-three hundred dollars.

Commissioners Smith, Schmachtenberger and Wearstler are in Columbus, attending the State convention of county commissioners.

The Fremont Carbon Company one day this week received an order from the Sandwich Islands for one hundred thousand carbons.

Ten of Mt. Vernon's citizens, including two physicians, were yesterday assessed fifteen dollars each for taking part in a cocking main.

The ladies social of the Presbyterian church will be held at the residence of Mrs. Daniel Hemperly, on East street, Friday evening, January 18.

The King Varnish Company, of Akron, made an assignment last Saturday. Liabilities, one hundred thousand dollar ; assets, seventy thousand dollars.

Wheeling & Lake Erie preferred stock rose in the New York Stock exchange from 60⅞ to 61½ on January 14. Twelve hundred shares were sold.

The reported sale of the West Side brick yard to Taylor Clay was a mistake. Mr. Jas. H. McLain contradicts the report and says he has made no such sale.

East Liverpool has a half dozen petitions in circulation, praying for the erection, by the government, of a sixty thousand dollar postoffice building in that city.

The first dime social of St. Mary's German Catholic church will be held at the residence of Mr. Lawrence Royer, on North Erie street, Thursday evening, January 17.

The members of Company F want an electric light placed in front of their armory, on North Erie street. Darkness reigns supreme in that neighborhood, the nearest light being the one at the postoffice.

Mr. S. Gernsheimer, the new foreman at Sailer's Continental Cigar factory, arrived in the city this morning from New York, bringing with him twelve or fifteen hands.

The Loan and Building Association, at their meeting last night, sold one thousand dollars at a premium of ten cents—equivalent to eight and eight-tenths per cent. interest.

A line of railroad is to be built from Steubenville, O., to Portland, O., fifteen miles, to connect with the Wheeling & Lake Erie, by the Jefferson & Columbia Railway Company.—Alliance Leader.

W. N. Thornburgh, formerly chief clerk of the freight department of the Valley, has accepted a position with the Cleveland Stone Company, where he will have charge of the shipping department, a fine position.—Akron Telegram.

The annual meeting of the board of trustees of the Chautauqua Assembly was held at Akron last Saturday. Lewis Miller, of Akron, was elected president, and Jacob Miller, of Canton, secretary and treasurer.

A new departure in Methodism is announced by the founding of an itinerant's biblical department at Mt Union College. Bishop Vincent, Hon. Lewis Miller of Chautauqua fame; President T. P. Marsh and Jacob Miller, the philanthropist, head the movement. Regular classes for resident students, and occasional sessions of the Itinerant's Club for ministers in the field will take up all phases of the itinerant preacher's work. A class for the training of deaconeses is proposed in connection with other advance movements.—Salem Era.

A number of active Democrats in the fourth ward are authority for the statement that Jake Gise will be pushed by his party friends for councilman from that ward, to succeed Andy Boerner, whose term expires in the spring, and who declines to again be a candidate.

Fifteen of the Democratic fourth class postmasters of Ohio, have sent their resignations to Senator Payne, with the names of Republicans they would like to see appointed in their places. It is supposed they have made arrangements to sell their office furniture to the persons named.

The remains of Mrs. Heydon, widow of Julius Heydon, whose death at Corry, Pa., was noticed in Wednesday's INDEPENDENT, arrived here last Friday evening, and were taken from the Ft. Wayne depot to the cemetery. A number of relatives and friends accompanied the body.

A man who knows thoroughly all that goes on in Columbus, made this observation a short time ago: "You don't hear George Wilhelm making speeches and eternally talking about reform, but in committee work, where the real legislation is accomplished, he shows his good hard sense, and he backs it with his vote." It was a well put compliment.

The wife of Dr. Dissinger, a well-known Canal Fulton physician, has filed her petition for divorce in the Summit county courts. The plaintiff charges that the defendant was guilty of cruelty, gross neglect of duty and unfaithfulness, and that he attempted to poison her last August, while she was ill and under the care of another physician.

The first section of the mammoth anvil for the twenty-five-ton steam hammer was successfully cast yesterday at the Morgan Engineering foundry under the direction of Foreman Richard Brown. Forty-four tons of metal were used. The finished weight of the casting will be 78 800 tons.—Alliance Review.

The last chapter in the Jenny Lind case came to a end Tuesday. The township officials are fully convinced that the charge against Mr. Simon could not be sustained, as another man, whose name they refuse to disclose, has agreed to pay all the costs in the case. The trustees have succeeded in obtaining a suitable home for the child, and all proceedings in the matter will be dropped.

Through the efforts of Representative Wilhelm, a bill has just passed the legislature authorizing the village council of Louisville, Stark county, to issue bonds in a sum not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars, in denominations of one thousand dollars, the money thus raised to be used in constructing a system of water works for the village.

Dave Miller, a dissolute man living near Navarre, who is reported to have abused his wife, was called upon a few nights since by a band of sixteen men, taken out and kicked unmercifully. The men warned him not to abuse his wife again. Navarre is quite agitated over the matter. It is reported that other parties have received warning letters — Canton Repository.

Yesterday word was received from Rev. Sam. Small, who is now in Missouri, and from him it is learned that some of the correspondence in regard to his coming to Canton was either lost or miscarried, which caused the disappointment at Canton December 27th. He is now arranging for a new date here, and will at the same time try if possible to be at Massillon and Alliance the same week. Canton News-Democrat.

Captain A. J Ricks has completed his work as special master in the taking of testimony in the cases growing out of the foreclosure of mortgages on the Wabash Railroad lines east of the Mississippi River. These mortgages aggregate, with interest, thirty-three million dollars. Captain Ricks returned from New York yesterday and he goes to Chicago on Monday, where the evidence will be reviewed and a report made.—Cleveland Leader.

Mr. Zach Shoemaker was somewhat surprised Monday on discovering that a thief had entered his stable and was about to depart with all the available harness. Mr Shoemaker, however, is not to be fooled in this manner and promptly laid violent hands upon the thief, who finally broke away and fled, leaving behind a set of harness which does not belong to Mr. Shoemaker, and which the owner can have by calling.

Preliminary steps were taken Friday night by a number of gentlemen towards the organization of a debating society, the meeting being held in Attorney Reinoehl's office. A committee consisting of Harvey Smith and D. F. Reinoehl was appointed to prepare a constitution and by laws. The next meeting will be held in Mr. Reinoehl's office Thursday night of this week, and at which time the question, "Shall the government operate the railroads of this country?" will be discussed. An invitation is extended to all gentlemen who take an interest in this kind of entertainment to be present at the next meeting and enroll their names on the membership roll.

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Lockyer's astronomy for sale by the Independent Company.

PERSONALITIES

And Matters that Agitate the Society World.

Mr. C. F. Von Kanel is in Cleveland.

Joseph Reinoehl and family, of Kalamazoo, Mich., are here to locate.

Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Russell have returned from a visit in Cleveland

Mr. and Mrs. C T. Bicknell, of Cleveland, are visiting friends in the city.

Miss Mamie M. Brown is spending a few weeks with friends in the country.

Miss Millie Breckel is visiting her sister Mrs. Frank Albright on Main street.

Mrs. Abraham Knisley, of Chicago, Ill, is visiting Mr. Christ Snyder, on North Mill street.

Miss Artie Brown has resumed her post at the telephone exchange, after an illness of several weeks.

Miss Myrtle Royer, who has been spending several months with friends in Massillon, has returned to Uniontown.

Miss Amelia Brandt, of West Brookfield, is visiting at the residence of Mr. Philip Sonnhalter, on West Tremont street.

Mr. and Mrs. C M. Russell and Mr. C. L. McLain and son, Clarence, left on Monday for New York city, where they will remain two weeks.

A social gathering of young friends of Miss Maggie Perry was held at the residence of her parents on Cherry street Tuesday night. A good time was reported.

Albert Scobey and wife will take up their residence in Massillon to-day. Al. has secured a position in the Ft. Wayne freight depot at that place.—Wooster Republican.

Messrs. J. W. Richard and F. Whitmire of Bolivar, O., were here Tuesday completing arrangements for the launching of that popular drama, "The Heroic Dutchman of '76."

The Chesrown murder trial cost Ashland county ten thousand dollars, and the money paid by private individuals, on both sides, will run the total up to twenty thousand dollars.

Mr. William Rosenberger, a well-known Massillon boy, was married on Christmas day to Miss Belle Addleman, of Kent. The happy couple will make their home in Millersburg.

Mr Frank Smith was surprised at his North Hill street home, Tuesday night, by about thirty friends. Dancing was the principal feature of the evening, refreshments were served, and a very pleasant time was had by all.

Mr. William Saint, of Sharpsburg, Pa., has been visiting at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. S. P. Barnes since Saturday. He returned home Tuesday, taking with him his wife and child, who have been here several weeks.

The following item is now going the rounds: "Canton, O., society is agitated over the report that Miss Helen Saxton, a former belle of that city, who was married a short time ago to Appleton Danforth, a wealthy citizen of Pueblo, Col, has been deserted by her husband."

Election of Officers.

At the annual election of officers for Council No. 51 of the Knights of St. John, last Tuesday night, the following were elected to fill the various positions: John Hamel, president; Columbus Bader, vice president; John A. Seiler, recording and corresponding secretary; Augustus Sturmi, financial secretary; John Margo, treasurer; Nicholas Schott, messenger; Edward Rebein, Peter Welsh, Peter Repplinger, Charles Gabele and Charles Zuber, trustees; Charles Gabele, captain; John Margo, first lieutenant; Columbus Bader, second lieutenant; Augustus Sturmi, first sergeant; Charles Snyder, second sergeant; Peter Repplinger, banner carrier; William Crone, color bearer.

The Lecture Course.

Mr. A. T. Stone, the manager of the People's Lecture Course announced, on Tuesday, that all arrangements for the lecture course had been completed, and presented the following array of talent, believing that it will be appreciated by the subscribers.

Col. J. P. Sanford, January 23, "Old Times and New."

John DeWitt Miller, January 30, "Uses of Ugliness."

Dr. George Thomas Dowling, February 5, "Clambering Up."

Corporal James Tanner, February 18, "Soldier Life Grave and Gay"

Samuel Phelps Leland, February 26, "World Making."

Col. L. F Copeland, March 16, "Snobs and Snobbery."

This list is somewhat changed from the one first announced, the Lyceum Bureau with which they had first contracted refused to fill the contract, and it was deemed advisable to have nothing to do with them, and make all dates with the lecturers themselves.

Mr. Stone also desires to announce that owing to the dissatisfaction heretofore caused by the custom of reserving seats in advance, that there will be no reserved seats this season. The doors will be opened promptly at 7:30, and no one will have any difficulty in securing seats.

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Dr. J. T. Martin, who has lately located here and opened a dental office over S. Oberlin's grocery store, is prepared to perform all dental operations in a careful manner. Call and see him.

THE COUNTY SEAT.

Burglars at Work—Damage Suits—Old Citizens Dead.

Washington Council, Jr. O. U. A. M held a reception at the Armory last evening, and it was largely attended. It was the celebration of the first anniversary of the order.

Philip Rimmel, an old resident, aged ninety-four, and one of Napoleon's Reserve, is dead. He is the father of Mrs Thomas Volkmor, of Massillon. The funeral will be held Thursday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

Typhoid malaria has ended the life of Anthony Piero, West Tuscarawas street, an employee for years at the C. Aultman & Co. works. Four members of the family are down with the same disease and it is feared they cannot survive.

Charles G. Hutt has commenced suit in court against Daniel J. Yant for two thousand dollars damages for alleged injuries from a bite from a dog owned by the defendant. He charges that Yant knew the dog was dangerous.

Burglars have struck the city. A number of unsuccessful attempts at robbery have been reported to the police and it is thought the work has just begun. The pawn shop of John Wonderly on South Walnut street was entered by cutting a hole in the roof and goods to the amount of thirty-five dollars secured. Councilman Essig's house on East South street has also been entered and about fifteen dollars in money secured.

Joseph Brandt of North Industry has commenced suit in court for five thousand dollars damages from Dr. W. H. Becher of that place. The plaintiff charges that the defendant has alienated the affection of Brandt's wife. Dr Becher is known to Massillonians as a member of the Canton Gun Club and of the North Industry Gun Club. This is the outcome of Brandt finding several weeks ago a number of gushing letters said to be from Becher to his wife and through which a separation followed. It is said Becher will commence suit against a number of the neighbors for slander. North Industry is greatly agitated over the affair.

Suffering Miners.

Prominent officials of the miners' new organization met in Pittsburg on Monday, to discuss important matters connected with the order, and the situation of the Monongahela river miners was considered. The Pittsburg Dispatch publishes the following statement as to the condition of affairs in that sectio : "The situation is becoming more distressing and the prospects more gloomy as the announcements of new strikes are made back in the country, on the railroads. On Saturday between three hundred and fifty and four hundred men went out on the Street's Run division of the Baltimore & Ohio road, near Gaston ville. The employers notified the men that they would have to suffer a reduction of from seventy-nine to seventy-four cents. The men held a meeting and telegraphed to John McBride, national president of the new union at Columbus, O., for instructions. McBride notified them he could not come, but advised them to remain firm and resist the reduction. The men all struck and have been idle since. There are between eight thousand five hundred and nine thousand miners on the river. One half of these are married, and the sufferings of some of their families are sad. The officials talked of the distressed condition, but from the reports of the stocks of coal at Cincinnati and other places there is no immediate prospect of a resumption of work. It has been stated that the present shutdown is a move on the part of the operators to prevent the miners from asking an advance in the spring. It was stated at the meeting by one of the officials that when the miners are starving they can fight and stick out longer in a strike than at any other time."

Hard on the Saloon Keepers.

On advice of their attorneys, John Tierney and C. W. Koch, convicted of violating the prohibitory ordinance, paid their fines under protest, on Saturday evening. Tierney's fine was the limit for the first offense, two hundred dollars, and the costs, a total of two hundred and ten dollars. Koch was also given the outside figure on the second offense, his bill amounting to five hundred and ten dollars. From the six arrests made during the week the mayor collected nine hundred dollars in fines, which will pay the detective service and leave a good working balance.—Alliance Leader.

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The Alliance Review wants the roads of Stark county put in passable condition, and as one means of gaining that end offers the following suggestions: "As has before been urged in these columns, establish a stone breaking yard in connection with the county jail in Canton, send petty offenders to it from all points in the county, and use the resulting material in macadamizing the county roads. This method kills two birds with one stone, solving the problem of working prisoners without interfering with honest free labor, and insuring a number of miles of first-class, permanent highway every year. Every reader should carefully consider this matter, and bring all the influence to bear on the county commissioners to induce them to move in this direction."

Notice.

The annual meeting of the Stark and Wayne County Horse Protective Association will be held in Massillon, Stark county, Ohio, on Tuesday, February 5, 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m.

R. A. PINN, Sec'y.

Stanley is Safe.

Special Dispatch to the Independent.

BRUSSELLS, Jan. 16.—The Belgian government has just received a letter from Henry Stanley, dated August 17. At that time he was at Domay, was well, and had had no trouble with the native tribes. The expedition has been entirely successful, and he will soon return.

An Earthquake in Costa Rica.

Special Dispatch to the Independent :

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16,—Advices from San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica, state that on December 30, the whole republic was terribly shaken by an earthquake The capitol, large cathedral, and nearly all the public buildings were destroyed. The loss in the republic is estimated at five million dollars.

The Boomers Must Go.

GAINESVILLE, TEX., Jan. 14.—Adjutant General Drum, at the instance of the department at Washington, has begun to expel from Oklahoma territory all the adventurers who, with their women and children, are reported in abject want. So far about one hundred families have been arrested and expelled. A party consisting of about twenty families passed through the city yesterday on the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe train, on the way to different points in Texas. Their expenses were paid by the government.

Close of the Ashland Murder Trial.

ASHLAND, O., Jan. 12.—The jury in the Chesrown murder trial returned a verdict of not guilty at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. The verdict practically settles the cases begun against the brothers and Mervin Chesrown. All of them were charged in separate indictments with killing Kelly and Helbert, but it is quite probable that the indictments will all be nollified, for the state can present no evidence to substantiate the charges contained in them, that would not have been admissible in this case.

Fearful and Wonderful.

The Bible says "man is fearfully and wonderfully made." But physiologists all concede that the most wonderful portion of man is the nervous system. In it are located the seats of life and mind, and the control of all the bodily organs. When the nerve are destroyed the part is paralyzed. The flesh blood and bones are as nothing to it. Derangements of the brain or nerves as the causes of fits, headaches, dizziness, fluttering of the heart, sexual weakness, sleeplessness, neuralgia, cold hands and feet. A free trial bottle of Dr Miles' Nervine—the latest and most successful cure for all these diseases, may be had at Z T. Baltzly's drug store.

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At Cincinnati, Colonel Conger, of Akron, and General Thomas W Bennett, of Richmond, Ind., were the only members present of the committee appointed by the late national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to form a basis of consolidation for the two organizations of Sons of Veterans, known as the camp system and the post system. The two systems were presented, but no decision was reached, the members preferring to wait for a full committee.—Akron Beacon.

The people are going for Rinehart's Cough Balsam with a rush 25c at Z. T. Baltzly's.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hand, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It its guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T Baltzly.

In Invariable Sign

Swelling of the ankles or feet when not due to rheumatism, Prof. DeCosta says, is always caused by a weak or diseased heart. So is shortness of breath, pain or uneasiness when lying on the left side, smothering spells. The only cure is Dr. Miles' New Cure. Sold at Z. T. Baltzly's.

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A gun club has been organized at Youngstown by John A. Logan, Jr, and thirty-two others. Its object is to enforce the game laws and give a series of competitive shoots for prizes.

Don't Whip a Sick Horse,

Nor take Catharic Pills when your bowels or liver are sluggish. They are whips. But try—once at least—Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills. They act through the nerves. Samples free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

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Robert Bonner recently remarked; "As the owner of Maud S. I am free to speak. I consider Lucy Cuyler the fastest trotter in the world."

Are We to Have Another War?

Some political prophets aver that we shall. Be that as it may, the battle waged by medical science against disease will never cease until we arrive at that utopian epoch when the human family shall cease to be afflicted with bodily ailments. One of the most potent weapons which the armory of medicine furnishes is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is of special utility as a family remedy, as it is adapted to the immediate relief and ultimate cure of those disorders of the stomach liver and bowels which are of commonest occurrence. Indigestion, biliousness and constipation are inseparable companions, and these ailments eradicated by the Bitters But the remedial scope of this superlatively wholesome and genial medicine takes in nervous ailments, rheumatism and kidney troubles; its action in these, as in the other complaints, being characterized by unequaled thoroughness.

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The majority of the window glass manufacturers in this city will leave this evening for Washington, D. C., to attend the annual meeting of the association to be held there to morrow. The prospects for the formation of a trust and the shutdown of several Ohio factories grows brighter daily. The market will be further overstocked when the new window house at Jeannette begins to turn out glass. They will begin work there February 10, and the output will amount to more than any three of the largest factories now running.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

WHAT OLIVE HARPER HAS TO SAY UPON THIS SUBJECT.

Bonnets of Various Designs—Tea Gowns and Negligees and Other Matters Dear to the Heart of the Average American Woman.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The spring shopping mania is now about commencing, and it is amusing to watch the air of pent up excitement that possesses the little mothers and wives who are getting ready for bargain hunting, for it is just between seasons that the best bargains are to be obtained. The old season's goods are sold for what they will bring, "regardless of cost," for the sake of having ready cash to replenish and also to make room for new stock. All the best houses do this, and all standard goods change little with three or four seasons, so that it is worth hunting for such valuable game. And besides, there are remnants big enough for combinations, and children's clothes for almost nothing compared to the original cost. These little bargain hunters know this district well.

MRS. WHITNEY'S TEA GOWN AND THE PRETTY GIRL.

* * *

It is estimated that one million women make the tour of this retail dry goods route daily, and I believe it, only I think from the constant crowd, twenty and thirty deep, from morning till night, that the number is underestimated. Every one of these women will spend all the money she has, and if her husband's credit is good she will spend more yet and have the bill sent in, so that a safe average is that every one will spend a dollar a day. That makes a comfortable sum a month, don't it? It keeps the men's noses to the grindstone, and that is good for them, for if they were not doing something useful they might get into mischief.

The newest silks of this season are a soft armure, and the plain gros grains, with a satiny ribbed finish; peau de soie, which is soft and elastic; faille Francaise and many styles and colors of brocades, nearly all approaching the ancient silks. There are also moires and surahs. Silks vary from 60 cents to $50 per yard. Drap d'Alma and drap d'ete are regaining popularity, and chevrons, armures and basket weaves are all among the newest importations, as well as heavy nun's serge, all in black and colors. Woolen goods cost all the way from 12 cents to $2.50 per yard. The silk warp Henriettas are $1 to $2 per yard, and good cashmeres and wool Henriettas can be bought from 45 cents to 60 cents per yard, 44 inches wide.

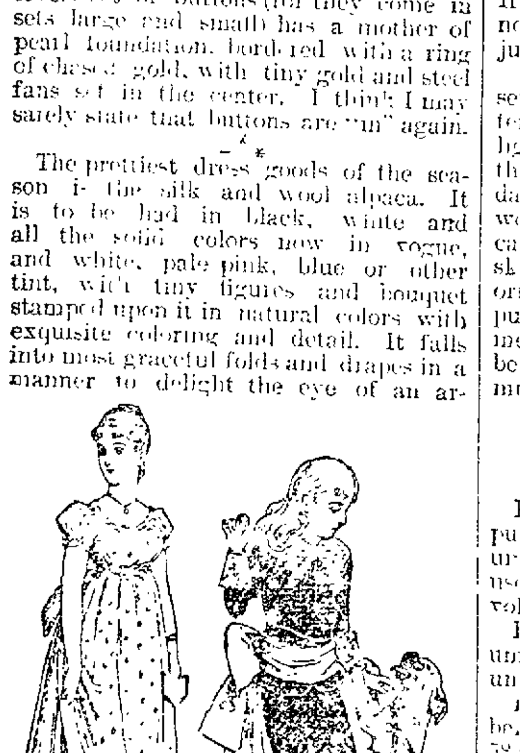
NEGLIGEES AND HOUSE SACKS.

* * *

Buttons have not been seen for several months on the handsomest toilets, hooks and eyes or some other occult means holding them together, but now there are new styles in buttons, so very handsome and artistic that the heart of woman has relented. Some of them cost $2 apiece, and are set with garnets. One lovely set of buttons (for they come in sets large and small) has a mother of pearl foundation, bordered with a ring of chased gold, with tiny gold and steel fans set in the center. I think I may safely state that buttons are "in" again.

* * *

The prettiest dress goods of the season is the silk and wool alpaca. It is to be had in black, white and all the solid colors now in vogue, and white, pale pink, blue or other tint, with tiny figures and bouquet stamped upon it in natural colors with exquisite coloring and detail. It falls into most graceful folds and drapes in a manner to delight the eye of an artist. It is silky and lustrous and durable, and bids fair to take the precedence of the much used nun's veiling, which has the defect of catching dust so badly. Dust finds no foothold on alpaca. There are some beautiful new French flannels for morning and house dresses, which are of such fine texture and finish that they admit of the use of velvet as trimmings, and thus this goods also falls directly into popular favor. It is particularly pretty for little girls' dresses.



SARA CREWE AND LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.

Slippers are de rigueur for evenings, and they are cut very low on the toes. Very few of them have buckles or rosettes. Shoes for out doors are much higher on the ankle and with scalloped tops, and many of them have the patent English laces, and all have the low common sense heels, none but actresses and persons who desire to attract attention wearing the high heels. Laced shoes are much more comfortable and neater in appearance than buttoned shoes, and a smaller sized shoe can be worn, which is a great consideration to all women. The narrow toe, however, is not entirely abolished, but no swear words nor wry faces show to mankind what the woman suffers who wears them. If any of my suffering sisters should have a tiny wee little corn, which makes her life a silent burden, I will tell her what to do. Take some bread soda, or saleratus, and moisten it, and bind it over the offender for three or four nights, and it will die an easy death and simply fall off. It is the alkali that kills them. I have seen this tried a hundred times, and it never fails.

Flower garniture on dresses for evening is growing in proportion. Some of the gowns have as many as twenty large roses, with buds and foliage scattered about over the skirts. A few carnations are also seen, but the chrysanthemums still remain the favorite, probably because they are so costly.

People in high society in New York are very fond of flowers, so fond, indeed, that a rare $1,500 plant was stolen from the last chrysanthemum show, which resulted in the fine plants being either chained this year or exhibited under a glass case. These plants are kept in tubs or large pots, and some one made away with them.

* * *

The prettiest fancy of the season is the Little Lord Fauntleroy costume which I present in this letter. It is made of black velvet or velveteen, and is worn with a sash of cardinal surah. The jacket is a simple, plain roundabout, with knee breeches and black stockings. White linen collars can be worn with it, and high sleeves, though the Vandyke collar and cuffs and low buckle shoes are more suitable for full dress. Mothers cannot fail to succeed in making so simple a suit. A Scotch cap of velvet or a round hat can be worn. The costume is suitable for boys up to about 10 years.

SOME STUNNERS.

The quaint and dainty little gown for a young girl needs no description. I might add, however, that this can be worn over a guimpe if desired. It is a fashion that is gaining steadily in favor for young girls.

* * *

New fancies in tea gowns are being evolved with such praiseworthy rapidity that it fairly makes one's head swim to keep up with them. I present two of the prettiest that I have seen. One is made of golden bronze plush, with facings and front of pale blue Ottoman silk, with a curtain drapery of wide Hamburg netting. This costume can also be worn to quite pretentious home dinners. This model can be made in many materials. It is true that the long angel sleeves would be apt to make a havoc among the tea things. The model of this gown was made for Mrs. Secretary Whitney.

The pretty girl near her in the odd, old fashioned dress is nobody in particular, and the only reason for her presence is because the dress wouldn't be pretty without her to fill it out. This is one of those costumes which can be made up in an infinity of materials and combinations, the central idea being the form of the gown, which is all the rage among young people.

* * *

Hats are too sweet for earth. Perhaps that is why they tower heavenward so persistently. The three cornered hat is trimmed with moire and two stiff feathers. The Tosca, which reaches far into the unknowable, is of velvet, trimmed with gold braided ribbon and a dead duck's wing. The other hat represents the fashionable manner of wearing a veil. Some of the veils are bordered with black lace; some are of chantilly. If any girl's grandmother has an old veil now is the time to appropriate it, for just now it is in fashion.

I do not remember of ever having presented the patient readers of these letters with any dressing sacques or negligees, and I hasten to fulfill my duty in this respect. The three elegant and dainty garments here represented can be worn as simple morning negligees or they can be worn with a handsome trained skirt for tea gowns, and they are fully ornamental enough to answer such a purpose. They can be of surah, cashmere, flannel, India or China silk and be plain or decorated with ribbon and as much lace as is desired.

OLIVE HARPER.

Libraries of the World.

In Austria there are no fewer than 577 public libraries, containing 5,475,000 volumes, without reckoning thousand manuscripts—a total which comes out at 26 volumes per 100 of the population.

Italy has 493 libraries, 1,319,000 volumes and 330,600 manuscripts, or 16 volumes per 100.

In Germany the public libraries number 398, containing 2,640,000 volumes and 58,000 manuscripts, or 11 volumes per 100 of the population.

It is noteworthy that in Bavaria alone the public libraries number 169, with 1,333,000 volumes and 24,000 manuscripts.

France possesses 500 public libraries, containing 4,598,000 volumes and 135,000 manuscripts, or 12 volumes per 100 of the inhabitants.

There are 145 libraries in Russia with 952,000 volumes and 24,000 manuscripts, or a fraction over one volume to 100 persons.

Great Britain possesses only 200 public libraries, according to statistics [illegible] numbering 2,871,000, and [illegible] manuscripts 26,000.

FOR CHARITY'S SAKE.

THE LABORS OF FASHION IN ITS BEHALF.

Mrs. Astor and Her Diamonds—The Mystery of a French Flat—Unstrained Justice.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Once a year the precious souls of the Four Hundred, who alone are eligible to New York's first social circles, according to an individual named Ward McAllister, wake up to the necessities of the worthy poor, and in the name of charity propose a ball, always given in the Metropolitan opera house. And thereupon frail humanity, eager for social recognition and anxious for a whiff of the air in which upper tendom moves, besieges the four hundred for invitations, terms five dollars per person, and the cause of charity prospers. Unkind people, who study motives, sometime sneer at the charitable aspect of a ball participated in by the possessors of the wealth of a score of Monte Cristos, the gross receipts of which approach one hundred thousand dollars and the net profits twelve thousand. They sneer—and then go to the ball, if they get a chance. So as usual the event which shakes Manhattan Island from stem to stern, took place on Tuesday night.

At half past 10 o'clock a procession of carriages drew under the covered entrance, where liveried lackeys handed my lady out and bowed her in. On one side of the top-most gallery Gilmore's band set ready to begin, and on the other waited Bernstein's orchestra, a superb organization of seventy men that furnishes the music for every notable entertainment in the city. Boxes, stalls and chairs began to fill with fat dowagers and airy fairies, while a thousand black clad males wandered restlessly about toying with their hands, encased in the black-stitched white kids now required by an unkind decree of fashion. Soon Gilmore's band ran through two magnificent numbers, bringing the people from the lounging rooms and foyers to see the grand march. A signal went up to Mr. Gilmore, the band struck up "Charity Ball," and the evening had commenced. An escort of honor consisting of twenty-four young floor managers led the way for Mrs. Astor. Each individual young floor manager wore exactly three plain white shirt studs in his snowy shirt bosom; each particular foot was shod in low dancing pumps; every faultless trouser leg was embellished with a narrow satin stripe; and no hand schocked propriety by appearing ungloved. A theatrical moment followed after these elegant costumes had entered, and then the spectacle: First, always first, was Mrs. William Astor, on the arm of Elbridge T. Gerry. Her emerald green velvet train, swept behind, the front gorgeous in silver and floral embroidery, and her neck and hair aflame with diamonds—those famous diamonds said to have cost eight hundred thousand dollars. A reporter more familiar with such scenes thus describes them: "A triple necklace of diamonds twelve rows deep from the corsage, a diamond tiara in the hair and a dozen diamond stars were worn and she carried a large bouquet of orchids." Yet with it all, neither lapidary nor weaver could disguise or diminish her facial homeliness. Poor woman! Fifteen thousand pairs of eyes followed her as she slowly marched around, and the owner of every pair seemed to wonder why the fates had so ordered that one of the most ill-adapted of women should be born to exhibit the priceless gew-gaws fitted only to enhance the charms of the young and beautiful, and are bound to magnify plainness. Twenty couples followed her—the Vanderbilts, Coopers, Pryors and the rest, and when their march had ended, the orchestra broke into one of Strauss's waltzes, and in the twinkling of the eye the floor was crowded with a whirling mass of dancers. The moment Bernstein dropped his baton, Gilmore raised his, and so alternating the ball continued until after dawn. "And now abideth faith hope and charity, and the greatest of these is charity."

I bought a Sun this morning and found this in it:

The head and front of the great Corsican,
A classic bust dug up in Buckeye soil;
A modesty strange to Ohio men,
Resolve, ambition, and the smiling dream
Of honors greater than the Speakership.
An eloquence the tariff cannot parch,
And which flows over juts and iron pigs.
Still clean and silvern. No big head as yet.
This is McKinley's portrait truly drawn.

Everybody's hair has stood on end at some time or other over the story of the "Forty Thieves" and their "Open Sesame" secret. A modern counterpart of that mysterious cavern may be found in any of the little French flats now going up all over this town. The smaller of these structures have no doorkeepers, and the visitor in the vestibule finds only a lot of electric buttons with the name of a family over each one. Selecting the proper button it is pressed and the visitor waits. Presently the big door swings open apparently of its own accord, and the astonished attendant steps into the hall and ascends alone to whichever floor the bell outside indicated. Again a few moments and the servant in the particular family desired appears, and conducts whomsoever it may be to the proper apartment. Each of these outside buttons rings a bell in one suite of rooms, and when heard the front door is released by another electrical attachment and the family being thus apprised, opens the private door and receives the guest.

Justice is meted out in double quick time by the police judges here, as I had occasion to notice at the court of special sessions in the Tombs yesterday. The quality is probably as good as that dealt elsewhere, and the rapidity with which the scene changes is something astonishing. In fifteen minutes, the length of time I could stand the foul air, I heard a poor wretch given forty days on the island for sending in a false fire alarm, a boy fifteen days for stealing, a Frenchman sixty days for striking a woman, and a Chinaman three months for stabbing another—and the latter two cases were tried by means of interpreters. One very respectable sort of a Mongolian does nothing but wait in the building for such opportunities. Then there is a class of human vultures hanging around, who, having a small capital, go upon the bond for criminals, wringing from them their very last penny for doing so, and managing to keep a close watch on them afterward to prevent a total disappearance.

R. P. S.

The Meeting of District Assembly No. 38.

The annual meeting of District Assembly No. 38, Knights of Labor, at Akron, closed late on Thursday afternoon, after a very harmonious session. The eight counties comprising the district were fully represented, and delegates reported prospects in their different localities as favorable. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—D. M. W., T. T. O'Malley of Canton; D. W. F., John B. Fitzgerald, Akron; D. R. and F. S., Eb. Lewis, Krumroy; D. T., F. M. McKnight, Akron; D. S., M. J. Beatty, Crystal Springs; executive board, W. H. Bassett, Wadsworth; Charles Maurer, Canal Dover; John Wimpissinger, Leetonia. The next meeting will be held at Canal Dover.

Installation of Officers.

An interesting and enjoyable time was had Friday night by the members of Hart Post G. A. R., upon the occasion of the installation of the officers-elect. Comrade James Peacock officiated as mustering officer, the following comrades being installed: John Eills, P. C.; Warwick Rogers, S. V. C.; B. Smith, J. V. C.; J. C. Haring, adjutant; H. F. Oehler, Q. M.; Dr. T. J. Reed, surgeon; A. P. Wiseman, chaplain; C. Cosier, O. D.; A. F. Roof, O. G.; F. K. Focke, S. Major; J. A. Hackett, Q. M. S. Following the ceremonies, speeches were made by Dr. A. W. Ridenour, Prof. F. A. Jones, R. A. Pinn and James Peacock, the remarks of the latter being in a humorous vein and greatly enjoyed.

A Prediction that Gas will Fail.

At the meeting of the Ohio Institute of Mining Engineers, held at Columbus last week, interesting papers were read by Prof. Orton, Andrew Roy, Hon. Anthony Howells and others. Mr. Roy's paper on "Miners' Hospitals" led to the appointment of a committee to inquire into the workings of the miners' hospitals in Pennsylvania. An interesting conversation on natural gas in Ohio was introduced by Prof. Orton, who stated that natural gas was a stored body and did not generate. The average of a a gas well at Findlay was three years, and, as the fields were developed, he did not think it would be so long. He favored retaining natural gas for domestic purposes and the manufacture of glass. If its general application be continued it could not be expected to last. Mine Inspector Hazeltine stated that less coal was displaced in Ohio this year by gas than any year since its introduction.

The Value of Ohio's Canals.

The canals of Ohio are valuable in this, that they furnish a cheaper means of transportation than by railroad, and if the latter ship as cheaply as can be done by canal, they are compelled to recognize a competitor, and in so doing the public are benefitted whether the freight is carried by canal or railroad.

The canals are not a thing of the past alone, but of the present also; as is shown by the fact that there are now manufacturing interests located and dependent upon the canals for transportation and water power whose value is over $30,000,000.

The money expended for transportation on the canals is retained among the people of the State who are boat owners, and is not sent to pay the interest on railroad bonds held by people of another State, or possibly of a foreign country, and thus drained from the country, as in the case where money is expended in railroad freights.

If the annual expenditures upon the canals are now in excess of the gross receipts, it is because the canals have been permitted to pass into disuse and decay, and the traffic allowed to merge in other channels. The railroad interests of the State have always been adverse to the canal interests, and the rights of the State in the canals have always been sacrificed for the benefit of the railway monopolies. Put the canals in repair and keep them so, encourage boatmen to engage in the industry by more equitable tolls and increased facilities, and the canal interests will not go begging nor be a public charge.—Mt. Vernon Republican.

It is not at all improbable that the engine house and repair shops of the C. L. & W. railway may be removed to Dover within a very short time. The coal chutes and a principal water station are now here; and the advantages gained in saving of time and other conveniences are a great consideration; and these would be much enhanced by the location of an engine house and repair shop here.—Canal Dover Reporter.

OUR CHECKER COLUMN.

J. T. DENVIR, EDITOR.

JANUARY 10, 1889.

Address all communications and exchanges for this department to the CHECKER EDITOR, 621 West Fifteenth St., Chicago, Ill.

Subscribe now and do not neglect to mention it is on account of "OUR CHECKER COLUMN."

The Woonsocket Reporter again appears with a new dress of checker type.

Mr. G. D. Sherrow, succeeded in defeating Messrs. Maize and McAteer in the Pittsburgh tournament.

J. L. RICHMOND.—The Leeds Express contains a biographical sketch of this rising young checker exponent.

We are forced to believe that the Glasgow HERALD will now admit that we were correct. James Smith was [illegible] What! Bah!

Gould's Book of Match Games or one thousand Problems [illegible] to any address for one dollar. We heartily recommend them to all grade of players.

Mr. Fleming writes us: "Under no conditions will or can I play Mr. Kelly in your city." Mr. Kelly may go to [illegible] to encounter the champion for the title.

Baker and Reed will soon have the corrections on their "A man" ready for distribution. This book together with the list of corrections will be the most thorough in existence.

DEATH OF JAMES P. SWEET.

On December 22 the oldest checker editor in the world, aged seventy years, died at his residence, No. 27 Montauk avenue, East New York, L. I. Since the death of his talented predecessor, Ira J. D. Sweet, he has had charge and ably conducted the checker column in the New York Clipper. Mr. Sweet was a recognized poet, a great writer of fiction under the nom de plume of "Tad," and a superior scholar as well as a good checker editor. His "Coney Isle" is especially remarkable.

SMITH RESIGNS.

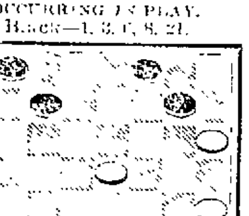
SPENNYMOOR, Eng., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—The great match for the International Championship was concluded to-day, Charles Barker, the American champion, adding one more victory to his credit. The total score was: Mr. Barker 5 games, Smith 1, and 22 were drawn, making the grand total of 28 games played. The match was to consist of 32 games, wins and draws to count. When Mr. Smith resigned there were still four games to be played, but knowing it was impossible for him to win four consecutive games, he drew out.

THE GREAT CHECKERISTS.

Owing to the favor with which our biographical sketches and cuts of the champions were received, we have had the following two excellent pictures of them drawn expressly for OUR CHECKER COLUMN for the benefit of our many readers. Are they not exact likenesses?

CHARLES FRANCIS BARKER,
Champion Checker Player of America.

POSITION NO. 1 3.—L. B. STARKWEATHER,
OCCURRING IN PLAY.
Black—1, 3, 6, 8, 21.



White—[illegible], 12, 15, 20, 3[illegible].
Black to move and draw.

JAMES SMITH,
Champion Checker Player of England.

REED ON THE CHECKER CONTEST.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. [illegible]—[Special to the Chicago Tribune.]—J. P. Reed, checker champion of Pittsburgh, is closely watching the game between Barker and Smith. He will challenge the winner. Reed was greatly surprised to learn that Smith had won his game from the American on the Fife opening, inasmuch as Barker had defended this opening successfully against Martins, Priest and all on his match with Reed. "That was what I was waiting for Barker on," said Reed to-day. "I had the solution and gave it to three or four of my friends, and I suppose some American who doesn't like Barker sent the play to Smith. However, there are more shots in the locker." He will leave for Chicago next week, to remain at least a year.

GAME [illegible] "DYKE."

Played at Mount [illegible], O., between Mr. Burt Sanderson, champion of the State, and James Kimball, of Senecaville, O. Sanderson's move:

11..15	22 18	9..14	32..28	18..22
22..17	4 8	17 10	26 31	11..8
15..19	25 22	6..15	2..27	22..26
24..15	[illegible] 7	21..17	31 27	8..3
10..19	18..15	16..19	2..19	26..30
23..16	7 11	2 20	8 12	3 8
12..19	22 17	19 23	28..24	30..26
25..22	11..18	27..18	2..23	8..11
7..10	26 23	15..23	19..15	12..16
29..25	19 26	1..11	11..18	11..20
8..12	30..7	1..6	24 19	26..22
17..13	2..11	31..27	23..16	20..16
12..16	28 24	32 27	20..11	B. wins

GAME NO. 10—"BRISTOL."
BY MR. ROBERT FREER.

11..16	17..14	10..17	31..21	14..17
22..17	8..11	18..15	12..26(a)	23..19
9..14	22 18	[illegible]..8	31..23	17..1
25..22	16 20	23..8	1..5	18..14
8 11	18..9	16..23	24 20	9..18
29..25	5 14	26..19*	5 9	15..10
11 15	25..22	1..22	28..21	6..15
21..19	11..16	32..28	2..7	19..10
15..24	22..18	3..11	15..10	B wins
28..19	14..17	27..21	7..14	
4..8	21 14	20..27	10..15	

(a) Bowen's Bristol variation 102, at 16th move, plays 2 7 and only draws.—FREER.

GAME NO. 101. "GLASGOW."

Played at the Detroit Checker Club, between Messrs. Jackson and Labadie, August, 18[illegible]

11..15	7..16	8..11	5..9	31..27
21..19	20..11	31..26	31..27	21..17
8..11	3..8	11..15	0 15	27..20
22..17	11..7	32..28	19..10	17..13
9..14	[illegible]..11	15..24	6..22	20..16
25..22	26..23	28..19	17..10	13..6
11..16	11..15	4..8	22..26	11..15
24..20	23..19	26..23	23..18	Jackson
16..23	15..24	8 11	24 31	won.
27..11	18..9	22..18	27..24	

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UNCLE SAM'S CABINET.

TALK ABOUT SECRETARIES BAYARD AND FAIRCHILD.

Besides a Lot of Interesting Gossip About the Department of State and the Department of the Treasury and the Way They Are Conducted.

[Special Correspondence.]

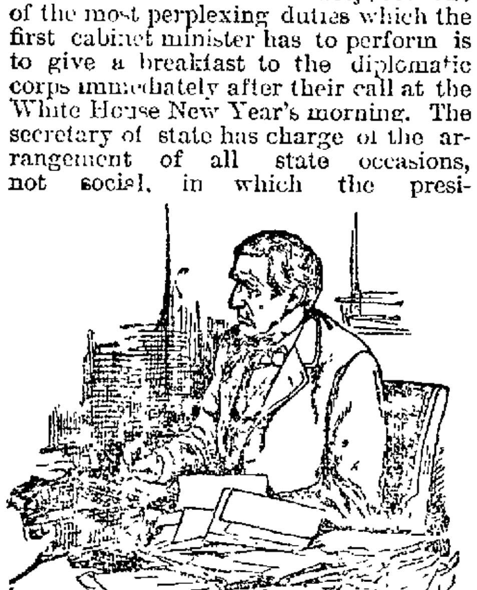
WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Now that the whole country is interesting itself in the job of cabinet making which Gen. Harrison has on his hands, it may be profitable to open the doors of Uncle Sam's cabinet and see what he keeps therein. Our first peep is at the secretary of state, "the premier." Following the European precedent, our minister of foreign affairs is the ranking cabinet officer. In line with all the old traditions was the presidential law passed in 1886 making the secretary of state the next in line of succession after the vice president. After the secretary of state come in order the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of war, the attorney general, the postmaster general, the secretary of the navy, the secretary of the interior. Probably the state department has not so much real importance politically, or in relation to the affairs of the people as the treasury, or even the interior. Unless important foreign complications arise, its operations are largely routine and perfunctory. It is but rarely called upon to consider the momentous and delicate questions so common in the diplomacy of the nations of Europe, where foreign ministers and their assistants are more like huge corps of detectives organized to keep zealous watch of each other. Nor does custom make of our secretary of state a political leader of the administration. Indeed, the tendency is in the other direction. He has nothing directly to do with domestic or financial questions. Having no home patronage to bestow, he is brought but little into relationship with the active men of his party. His mind naturally drifts toward the foreign and away from the local field. It is becoming, too, a part of the cabinet etiquette for the secretary of state to devote his attention exclusively to his own department, steadfastly refusing to meddle with the affairs of other ministers. When in Garfield's cabinet Mr. Blaine made several bitter enemies by declining to interfere with certain matters in departments other than his own. A "premier" may be the president's chosen chief adviser on the general lines of his administration, as Blaine was Garfield's adviser, but this depends upon the man rather than upon the office, for before his death Mr. Manning, the secretary of the treasury, was President Cleveland's chief adviser, as Mr. Whitney, the secretary of the navy, has been since. Few men have made great reputations as secretary of state. Opportunities for anything beyond the merest routine come but rarely. And yet there is always before "the premier" the possibility of being called suddenly to face the gravest questions, involving the peace and prosperity and perhaps the very existence of the nation

* * *

But for the prestige adhering to its name, the possibilities of foreign complications of first importance, and the very high social rank belonging to it, the office of secretary of state would not be highly prized by men of ambition. There is no perfect analogy for our secretary of state in the governments of Europe. He is not a premier like Gladstone, nor is he simply a foreign minister. Besides being charged with all correspondence with the public ministers and consuls, and with the representatives of foreign powers accredited to the United States, and with all negotiations of whatever character relating to the foreign affairs, he is also the medium of correspondence between the president and the governors of states, has custody of the great seal, publishes the laws and resolutions of congress, etc. This is a strange admixture of duties, and yet leaves the department of state so devoid of business of real national importance that in the absence of foreign complications the first post in the cabinet is, so far as the work of the office is concerned, little better than a clerkship.

* * *

Socially the secretary of state is of the highest importance. Fifteen minutes after the New Year's reception at the White House had begun, Secretary Bayard was seen with a tired, worried face, hurrying his daughters to their carriage. No wonder the secretary's countenance bore marks of anxiety, for one of the most perplexing duties which the first cabinet minister has to perform is to give a breakfast to the diplomatic corps immediately after their call at the White House New Year's morning. The secretary of state has charge of the arrangement of all state occasions, not social, in which the president is principal, and is thus a sort of foreign minister, executive clerk and grand chamberlain rolled into one. He greets, in the name of the president, a member of a royal family or ruler of a foreign state visiting the capital. He must be present during the visitor's call on the president and attend the president in returning the visit. He must arrange the audiences of accredited diplomatic ministers, and during every social season must entertain the members of the foreign legations and their ladies at a series of dinners.



SECRETARY BAYARD.

* * *

The secretary of state occupies beautiful rooms in the main floor of the great state, war and navy building. From his windows may be had a charming view of the Potomac, the Washington monument, the Virginia heights, and Arlington house with its [illegible] glistening in the sun. Secretary Bayard works from 10 to 5 o'clock at a big desk which he does not like kept too tidy. Scattered about in pleasing confusion are many letters and memoranda. Ranged around the room are portraits in steel of all the presidents of the United States. Over Secretary Bayard's desk hangs a large and beautiful chandelier filled with incandescent electric lamps, from which the secretary obtains a flood of light simply by touching a button. Unlike the other cabinet officers Secretary Bayard has his private secretary in the room occupied by himself. A fact which everybody does not know is that changes of staff are rarely or never made for political reasons in the state department.

Adjoining the secretary's room is the diplomatic room, a beautiful apartment 80 feet long by 25 feet wide. Its walls are hung with portraits of former secretaries of state, to which has been added, for reasons which nobody appears to know, a portrait of Lord Ashburton. Here is a big table, known as "the treaty table," on which several important international agreements have been signed. In this room the secretary receives representatives of foreign governments with much ceremony and with more French than English on the tongues of the callers. Secretary Bayard can speak French, but he doesn't. Uncle Sam would be seriously offended if his foreign secretary should indulge in French or any other un-American language in his official intercourse with the representatives of other governments.

* * *

Should the president of the United States, the vice president and the secretary of state die, be removed or suffer disability, the secretary of the treasury would become president. In the opinion of many good judges, the secretaryship of the treasury is really the third greatest office in the country, coming after the presidency and the speakership of the house. It is, indeed, a great post, with a wonderful diversity of responsibilities, and with a staff of subordinates and employes numbering ten or twelve thousand persons. Great in patronage, it is still greater in its relationship to, and influence upon, the political questions of the times. Party issues in this country are of late almost entirely on financial matters, and the secretary of the treasury is thus brought into the forefront of the battle. Said an observing subordinate of the present secretary:

SECRETARY FAIRCHILD.

"I am an ambitious man, but I do not want to be secretary of the treasury. He is constantly in the rays of a calcium light, as it were. The slightest mistake or error of judgment on his part is caught up by the opposition and used against his party. In this office the routine work is something appalling. Secretary after secretary has tried to get rid of it, but the law puts so much work on the secretary personally, so many warrants and documents must be signed with his own hand, that the post is one of great drudgery. Senator Sherman says he never worked so hard as while he was secretary of the treasury, and Secretary Folger fairly killed himself. Mr. Folger wouldn't allow a piece of paper to go through the office without his seeing it, and nobody can stand up under such work. Mr. Manning worked too hard, but his trouble was largely with the office seekers. You know the secretary must personally make all appointments, and when the administration changes from one party to the other the office hunters become such a burden on the treasury that it is a wonder to me that any secretary can ever live through it. Mr. Manning learned a great many tricks about taking care of these people. When he first came here he admitted people to see him one by one, but that used to keep him till 7 or 8 o'clock in the evening, and then he adopted a new plan. After finishing his morning mail he would tell us to open the doors and let everybody in at once. I've seen him receive 100 people, including a dozen women, at one time, and every last one of them after an office. I have no doubt Mr. Manning's death was hastened by the hard work which he did here. Secretary Fairchild works hard, too. In fact, the office demands an awful lot of drudgery, and I am sorry for the man that takes it under Gen. Harrison. Secretary Fairchild does the work easier than any secretary I ever saw, and I have been here thirty years. Nothing worries him. He decides matters almost like a flash of lightning. He is not afraid to take responsibility. The way in which he took hold of business and rattled it off startled all the old heads. And then he is so calm and imperturbable. Nothing could excite him. I believe if somebody were to rush in here and say the capital had fallen down or the president was dead his pulse would not quicken the least bit."

* * *

The rooms now occupied by Secretary Fairchild have been used by all secretaries of the treasury for fifty years. Facing the secretary's desk is a portrait of Alexander Hamilton, and the portraits of former secretaries are scattered about. On the desk all is orderliness. At one corner lie half a dozen little blanks. To these the secretary gives hours of study every day. Probably there are no other little pieces of paper in all the world which represent so much bookkeeping, the clerical work of so many people, as these. Let us copy a part of one.

DAILY STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts for the month

To date, from customs	$10,061,572 18
This day	434,017 00
To date, internal revenue	6,891,011.35
This day	141,648.19
Etc., etc., etc.	

Expenditures for the month

War department, to date	$4,8[illegible]19 64
This day	171,153 20
Indians, to date	181,6[illegible]2 18
This day	15,117 08
Etc., etc., etc.	

There are a dozen varieties of these little blanks—the pulse beats of the national finances. Receipts and expenditures are kept by departments of the government by years, months, weeks, days, bond reports, currency reports, silver dollar reports, etc. The smallest blank is the last and gives the secretary most trouble. It reads: "Report of United States treasurer shows an excess of available assets over the current liabilities, $ 9,11[illegible]." That is all, but it is [illegible] in devising ways and means of checking the tendency of this surplus to swell up and grow fat the secretary spends many an anxious day and sleepless nights.

WALTER WELLMAN.

COINCIDENCES.

STRANGE OCCURRENCES THAT HAVE DEFIED EXPLANATION.

A Discussion of Murder and the Ghastly Sequel – Dickens' Predictions at the Races – The "Three Legged Jims"—What Happened to a Friend of the Poet Rogers.

A coincidence of the war, of a serious nature, is that of the "three Jims." A group of four men were in the trenches during an artillery engagement. They were lying on the ground, chatting and smoking, out of the direct reach of fire, when a shell suddenly exploded over their heads and so seriously injured three of the men that it necessitated amputation of the left leg in each instance. The Christian name of each of these three men was the same—James. The fourth, who was untouched, bore another name. The three veteran pensioners have ever since been known among their acquaintances as the "three legged Jims."

BROWNING'S EXPERIENCE.

A curious story of coincidence is related by Robert Browning in an English newspaper as having occurred to himself and sister while visiting a remote valley in Switzerland some years ago, the circumstances of which are substantially as follows:

While strolling about one evening to admire the calm and repose of the valley, which lay spread out before them, their talk unaccountably turned to the subject of murder, and each began to speculate as to what their first impulse would be if they should be so unfortunate as to find the body of a murdered man in the wood. Continuing in this strain, the Brownings talked until they reached the hotel, when the matter was dropped. Mr. Browning applied for the use of a carriage the next morning, and was referred to the landlord, who informed them that it would be impossible for them to have the two horses intended for their carriage, as one of them was wanted to bring in the body of a man found early that morning, murdered, at the head of the valley. Questioning him, Mr. Browning learned that in all probability the murder had been committed very soon after the conversation of the evening before.

On visiting the spot where the body had been discovered it was found to be the identical place where, on the previous evening, they had stood speculating as to what they should do in case of such an event. To heighten the dramatic effect of the coincidence, they were told that no crime of violence, so far as known, had ever before been committed in that valley. The fact that the mind of the poet should have turned to such a subject just at that time partakes of the nature of a presentiment, and the coincidence is certainly one of the most peculiar on record.

In Forster's "Life of Dickens" a curious story is told of what Dickens called a "paralyzing coincidence," experienced on the Doncaster race course. On the St. Leger day, in 1857, Dickens bought a card of the races, and facetiously wrote down three names for the winners of the three chief races. He had never heard or thought of any of the horses in his life, but, as he wrote to Forster, "if you can believe it, those three races were won, one after another, by those three horses."

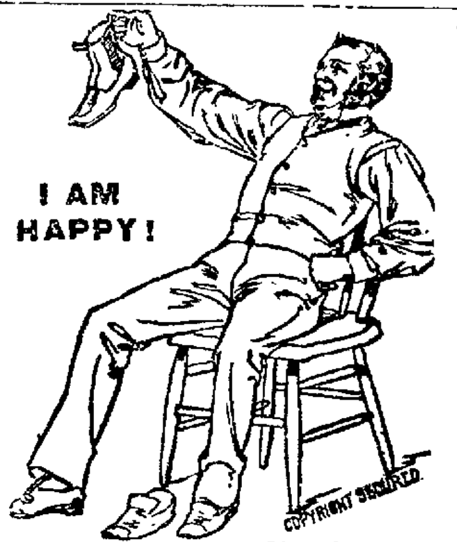
AFTER MANY YEARS.

The poet, Samuel Rogers, narrated a coincidence which, although it may have been a humorous invention, is quite within the bounds of possibility, and at the same time somewhat amusing. An officer who was ordered to India went, on the day before leaving England, to his lawyer's. The day being wet, he took a hackney coach, and when he got out, as he was paying the driver, dropped a shilling. He looked in the mud and slush for it in vain, and so did the coachman. On his return home after some years' service he had occasion again to go to his lawyer's. When leaving he recollected his lost shilling, and, by some unaccountable impulse, began to look for it, when, strange to say, he found, just at the very spot where he had paid the coachman—not the shilling, but twelve pennyworth of coppers, done up in brown paper.

Perhaps the most astonishing coincidence of any we might mention and at the same time one perfectly authentic, is related by that charming writer, "Taverner," of The Boston Post. "I was walking," says Taverner, "on my way down town, with a neighbor who was going the same way, when my companion, for no apparent cause, suddenly changed the subject on which we were chatting by an inquiry concerning a common acquaintance, who had disappeared out of our lives several years before, and whom I knew he held in especial detestation. * * * My friend had heard of him the year before in San Francisco, and later as somewhere on the continent of Europe. 'And there is no man,' he went on to say, 'that I should more heartily enjoy knocking down if he would only give me the provocation.' We had at that instant reached Tremont street, where, suddenly turning the corner, one of the passing crowd came squarely into collision with my friend, slipped upon a spot of ice as he struggled to keep his balance and fairly measured his length on the sidewalk. I turned to pick up the hat of the fallen man, when I felt myself grasped by the arm by my friend, who whispered: 'Great Scott, Taverner, don't you see it's the very man, and I've done it, after all!' Sure enough, it was the distant traveler, who had turned up to be knocked down, so to speak, by a coincidence."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Something About New South Wales.

Now a little about the colony of New South Wales. This is the oldest and richest of all the colonies and the parent of them all. In 1821 Tasmania, then known as Van Diemen's Land, was separated from New South Wales and became an independent colony, [illegible] afterward the colony of Western Australia was formed, [illegible] South Australia was formed in 1836. New Zealand became independent in 1841, Victoria was separated, [illegible]



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RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND.

Original, best, only genuine and reliable pill for sale. Never Fail. Ask for Chichester's English Diamond Brand, in red metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. At Druggists. Accept no other. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are a dangerous counterfeit. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return mail. 10,000 testimonials from LADIES who have used them. Name Paper.

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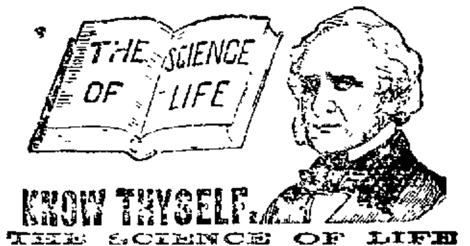

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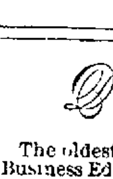

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For sale in Massillon by Z. T Baltzly, Druggist.

Tutt's Pills

To purge the bowels does not make them regular but leaves them in worse condition than before. The liver is the the seat of trouble, and

THE REMEDY

must act on it. Tutt's Liver Pills act directly on that organ, causing a free flow of bile, without which, the bowels are always constipated. Price, 25c.

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OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

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So disguised that it can be taken, digested, and assimilated by the most sensitive stomach, when the plain oil cannot be tolerated; and by the combination of the oil with the hypophosphites is much more efficacious.

Remarkable as a flesh producer.

Persons gain rapidly while taking it.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by Physicians to be the Finest and Best preparation in the world for the relief and cure of

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Will conduct the cutting department.

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DR. A. E. ELLIOT.

Wishes to announce to the citizens of Massillon and vicinity that he will be at the

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For the purpose of treating DISEASES of the RECTUM. Remember the Dates. Consultation Free.

To whom it may Concern—Dr A. E. Elliott has cured me of a very painful FISSURE with three treatments. His method is painless and did not hinder me from work. My general health began to improve soon after first treatment. I cheerfully recommend him to those suffering with such trouble.

AKRON, O., March 29, 1888. S. M. BURNHAM.

To Whom it may Concern—Dr Elliott has cured me of a very bad case of Bleeding Piles of 25 years standing. His treatment caused me no pain or loss of time.

MASSILLON, O., Oct. 11, 1888. H. L. SAVIDGE.

——Write for illustrated circular to——

Lodi, O. A. E. ELLIOTT, M. D.

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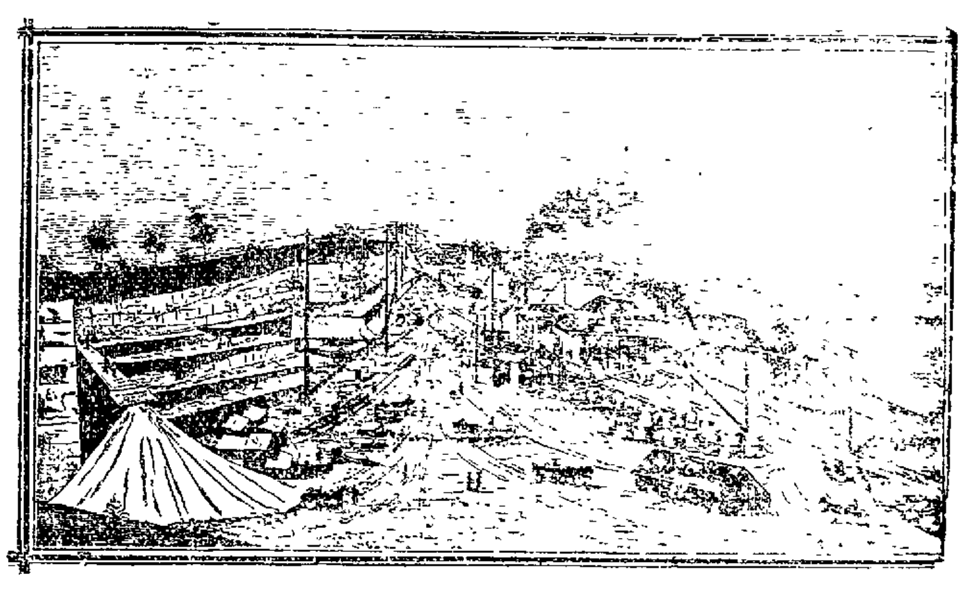

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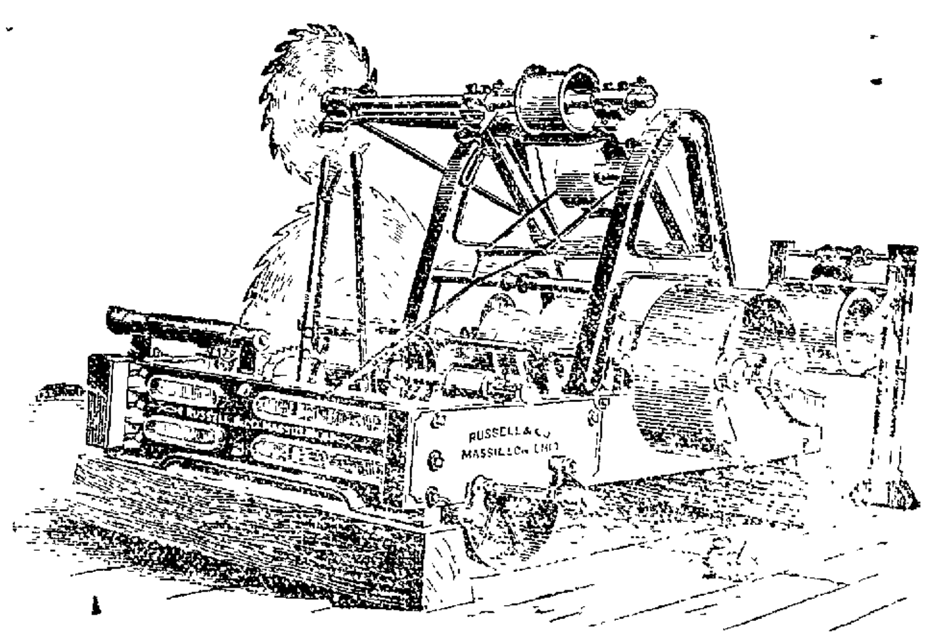

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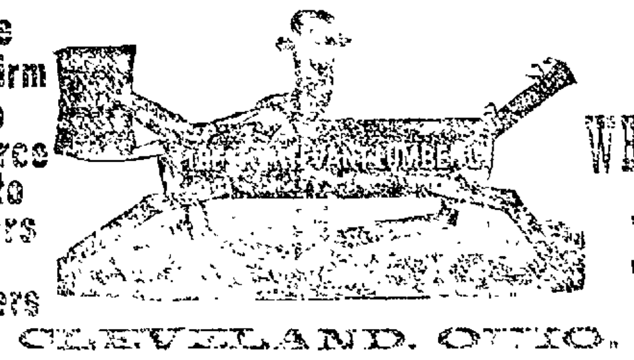

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CLEVELAND, OHIO.

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HER SON DID IT.

The Eaton, Ohio, Murder No Longer a Mystery.

ELMER SHARKEY CONFESSES THAT HE KILLED HIS MOTHER.

But Can Give No Reason for Doing So—She Was Opposed to His Marrying the Daughter of a Neighbor and Threatened to Disinherit Him—He is Arrested—Insanity Runs in the Family.

EATON, O., Jan. 16.—The mystery of the murder of Mrs Sharkey is a mystery no longer, its solution being given in the confession of her only child, Elmer, that it was his cruel hand that laid his mother mangled and dead at his feet.

At first, though suspected by all, Elmer preserved an air of indifference, but gradually began to grow restless, the enormity of his fearful crime seeming to present itself to him more and more in the presence of the solemn preparations for burial and the grief of the murdered woman's friends.

When the relatives bade a tearful farewell to the remains, Elmer bent above the dead form of the mother, who would have given her life for him, and trembled and wept pitifully. A warrant charging him with the murder was served upon him at the church door as the procession arrived. He managed to keep up very well until after he returned to the house of his uncle, Mr John Deem, when he broke entirely down and with sobs told his relatives how he had committed the murder.

He had wished for some time to marry Miss Kate Straw, the daughter of a near neighbor, but his mother threatened to disinherit him if he did so. They had no words over the matter that evening, but after Elmer went to bed he thought it over, and suddenly resolved to kill his mother. He went in his night shirt half a mile to a neighbor's house, took a ring maul from the wood shed, returned to his mother's room and did the deed. He could give none of the particulars, only that after she was dead he broke his own bed room door and window and called the neighbors.

In answer to the questions of his horrified relatives he said:

"Oh, I don't know why I did it!"

The scene between himself and his affianced, Kate Straw, when the latter called on him, was touching.

Sharkey's mother and another member of the family have been insane. This will probably be the defense.

Sheriff Waters has armed guards around the jail, but no trouble is anticipated.

Message From the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The president Monday sent to the senate a message without recommendation, but accompanied by a letter from Secretary Bayard and a large batch of correspondence in regard to differential tonnage dues.

Secretary Bayard reviews at great length the history of legislation affecting tonnage dues, gives the correspondence that has between the United States and foreign countries in regard to it, and refers to the fact that the claim of Sweden and Norway for a return of duties is based upon a clause in the treaty between that country and the United States which provides that neither country shall pay in the ports of the other a higher rate of tonnage duty than the vessels of that country.

Wants to Avenge Maxwell's Death.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 16.—D. E. Hogard, residing at 411 Locust street, received through the mails a dynamite cartridge accompanied by a letter in which it was intimated that the dynamite was powerful enough to blow up the largest building in Kansas City. Mr Hogard was requested to take care of the dangerous charge until such time as the sender would call for it. The letter was signed "Englishman," who expects to blow up a number of Americans in revenge for the killing of young Brooks who was hanged at St Louis last summer.

Good Price For a Hole in the Ground.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., Jan. 16.—The sale of Sutro tunnel under a decree of foreclosure granted by the United States circuit court took place Monday. The property was bid in by Henry C. Dibble, of San Francisco, for the Sutro Tunnel company, of New York, which now holds the mortgage of McCalmont Brothers, of London. The price paid was $1,055,000. It is understood the property will be reconveyed to the Sutro Tunnel company.

Object to the Inaugural Ball.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—The Evangelical alliance adopted a report from "the committee on the White House," ordering a communication to be sent to the inaugural committee, Washington, disapproving of the "ball," stating that the ceremonies should, out of respect for Mr. Harrison's well known religious and temperance character, be free from all immoral features, such as the purchase and use of liquors, and that instead of a "ball," a public reception should be given.

Avenged a Wronged Daughter.

BEAVER, Pa., Jan. 16.—William Veasey, a farmer of near East Palestine, O., shot Dick Perrott, a well known rural politician of South Beaver, Sunday night. A year or more ago Perrot betrayed Veasey's daughter. Meeting Perrott Sunday night, he fired at him with a rifle. Perrott's wound is not serious.

Shot By a Discharged Porter.

MONTREAL, Jan. 16.—J. H. Snethell, manager of the Pullman cars on the Canadian Pacific, was shot, probably fatally, Monday night by a colored porter, who had been discharged for irregularities. The porter was arrested. He says he is sorry he did not kill him outright.

Boy Decapitated.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Jan. 16.—Clifford Richards, while attempting to jump on a switching train at New Carlisle, fell under the wheels. His head was severed clean from the body and his body frightfully mangled.

Water Works Hands Strike.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 16.—One hundred and [illegible] laborers employed by the water works company here have struck for an advance of fifty cents a day, which demand the company refuses to accede to.

Scott's Chinese Bill Adopted.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 16.—The state assembly [illegible] adopted Scott's Chinese bill, asking for a [illegible] conference in the interest of the industries of California and the nation.

To Be Counted February 13.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—In the senate Monday a concurrent resolution was reported for counting the electoral votes February 13 at 1 p. m., in the hall of the house.

Snowstorm in Southern Dakota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 16.—A heavy snowstorm is prevailing in southern Dakota, but there is no wind blowing. At midnight a light snow began to fall here.

HOVEY INAUGURATED.

He Favors Local Option, and Seeks to Destroy Trusts.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 15.—Governor Hovey was inaugurated with impressive ceremonies. His address recommended a better election law, local option, measures against monopolies and carriers' trusts, improvements in roads with the proceeds of the liquor and dog tax, school books at cost, which now cost the people $1,223,000 per year, relief for the supreme court from crush of cases and nonpartisan control of state institutions.

GOVERNOR HOVEY

DEFAULTER AXWORTHY.

He Will Return, Straighten Up Affairs and Begin Life Again.

TORONTO, Jan. 15.—Thomas Axworthy, the defaulting city treasurer of Cleveland, O., is staying at the Rossin house. Axworthy is a stout, business-like looking gentleman, on the far side of fifty. A close cropped mustache and side whiskers give him a rather military appearance, which is increased by his strong, deeply-lined face and quick, ready manner of speech.

In conversation he remarked that he "hoped very little notice would be taken of his arrival in the city." His object in coming here, he said, was to assist in transfers of his real estate, vessels and other property in pursuance of an arrangement effected. Axworthy spoke on this subject with great earnestness.

"I have turned over everything," said he. "When this affair is settled I only will be the loser. It is hard that after thirty years of labor I shall have to face the world again and begin everything anew. It is an old sore and an open sore that I am trying to heal, and that I hope to heal in a year or two.

"I made arrangements in England to turn over all my property, and left for Toronto almost immediately afterward. I embarked at Liverpool on Christmas day. The Nova Scotia had a rough voyage all the way to Halifax. The trip to Toronto took eighteen days in all. Of course we lay off for a few hours."

"Do you intend to take up your residence in Toronto?" was asked.

"I am inclined to think I shall," he said. "My wife is coming on Tuesday."

"Have you resolved to go into any business?"

"Not at present. It will take considerable time to straighten out my own affairs, and I must finish that before I do anything else."

Rumors of a Large Defalcation.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 15.—Grave rumors of a large defalcation in the office of the collector of the city who recently died were in circulation Sunday, the amount talked of being over $100,000. So far the closest secrecy has been observed by the officials and clerks but the truth is coming out. The bondsmen of the collector have had frequent meetings lately and a report of the condition of the office by an expert is looked for to-day. Five years ago the council refused to allow an expert to examine into the financial condition of the city.

Down on Detectives.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 15.—Governor Fifer in his address to the legislature, after paying a high compliment to the military and civil records of the retiring governor, touches upon the question of a free ballot, and recommends the passage of a law which will make a bribe giver the chief offender. He strongly recommends the enforcement of the law already passed, which forbids in strong terms and under heavy penalties, the arming and parading of companies of private detectives to act as peace officers without authority of law. A large portion of the address is devoted to the labor question and recommendations for properly enforcing the law providing for compulsory education.

Paupers at Castle Garden.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—There were 621 arrivals at Castle Garden Sunday, of which fifty-seven were held as being indigent and friendless, one of the latter being a weather beaten old specimen who sent for a friend to help him out of the difficulty. The friend loaned him a purse, which the emigrant showed to Superintendent Simpson as conclusive evidence that he was not a pauper. His case will have to go over to the collector of the port.

Struck at a Railroad Crossing.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Henry Christ, a wealthy tailor of Hyde Park, L. I., and Mrs. Eva Herkoner, forty-five years of age, the wife of a well-to-do farmer of the same place, while trying to drive across the Long Island railroad track in a buggy, at Hinsdale junction, Sunday, in front of an approaching train, were struck by the engine. Mrs. Herkoner was fatally injured and Mr Christ was instantly killed.

New York Postoffice Receipts.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The heads of the departments in the postoffice have presented their annual reports of the year. The total receipts of the office $[illegible] and the total expenditures $[illegible], giving a net revenue of $[illegible]. The receipts for the last quarter of the year showed an increase of $123,034.61 over those of the corresponding part of the previous year.

Two Years for Murder.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 15.—After being out thirty-one hours the jury in the case of Jerry [illegible], charged with the killing of Wilson [illegible], brought in a verdict of involuntary manslaughter and fixed the penalty at two years in the penitentiary.

Ran Off With the Coachman.

[illegible], Jan. 15.—The supposed daughter of a wealthy New York stock [illegible] father's coachman [illegible] and the coachman is called Thomas Johnson.

Death of Professor Mo[illegible].

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—[illegible] Mo[illegible], D.D., LL.D., [illegible] Princeton college, [illegible] at Princeton. He was born in 18[illegible] in Washington county, Pennsylvania.

CORN AND WHEAT.

Figures From the Agricultural Department Slate.

CHEAP RATES TO AND FROM THE INAUGURATION.

The President Breaks an Unwritten Law By Withholding an Invitation From Senator Ingalls to His State Dinner—The Vesuvius' Speed in Excess of That Required By the Contract—Notes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The December report of the department of agriculture, which publishes in detail estimates of some of the more important crops, makes the product of corn 1,987,790,000 bushels, grown on 75,672,763 acres, valued on the farm at $677,561,580, or 34.1 cents per bushel, against 44.4 cents for the crop of 1887, a decrease of 23 per cent., the product of 1887 being 27 per cent. less in volume than that of 1888.

The wheat aggregate is 414,868,000 bushels, grown on 37,336,138 acres, valued at $384,238,030. The average yield is therefore 11.11 bushels per acre; winter wheat, 11.6 bushels, and spring wheat 10.3 bushels per acre. The average farm value is 92.6 cents per bushel, against 68.1 cent for the previous crop, a difference due more to foreign than domestic scarcity.

Fish Stories in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—In the senate Friday afternoon Hale moved to amend Plumb's amendment by striking out from the free list the entire clause regarding fresh fish, so that no discrimination in favor of New England could be construed, though he denied at the same time that fresh fish were imported there to any great extent.

By striking out the clause he said Canadian fish, by other provisions in the bill, would be compelled to pay the same duties as Canada imposes on ours. Gray said the fact that a greater part of the fishermen employed on American vessels are Canadians, was enough to break up the argument of encouraging fisheries as a nursery for American seamen.

Blair said it ought to make no great difference whether Americans or Canadians manned our vessels. On the other hand, he said that Canadians ought to be encouraged to cross the border, as it would help the amalgamation of Canada with this country.

Spooner denied that Canadians were employed by the American lake fishermen. He expressed surprise at the action of the finance committee putting fresh fish on the free list, when at the fisheries treaty discussion it was argued over and over again that Canada ought not to be permitted to enter her fish free. As the clause stood in the bill, and amended by Plumb, he regarded it as absolutely favoritism to Canada.

Stockbridge and Palmer seconded Spooner's views. Allison said fresh fish had been entered free since the act of 1861, and that was the reason the clause was in the bill. After hearing arguments concerning lake fishermen, he said they had scored a point by exhibiting discrimination against America by the act of 1861. He favored the amendment for that reason. Evarts also spoke in support of the amendment. Blair also favored it, and made further remarks in favor of political union of Canada with the United States.

Mr. Plumb's amendment was withdrawn and a vote taken on Hale's, resulting in the adoption. Yeas, 28, nays 13. Allison then moved to put a duty of a half cent per pound on fresh fish. This was agreed to. Reagan offered an amendment, which was laid over, requiring American fishing vessels to be manned by Americans. The free schedule of the bill was then finished up.

Go to the Inauguration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The inauguration committee has arranged with the trunk lines west of Washington for a round trip rate for those who desire to attend the inauguration ceremonies next March. The following will be the fare for round trip ticket from the leading points in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia to Washington and return: Cincinnati, $12.50; Cleveland, O., $11; Columbus, O., $12; Dayton, O., $12.50; Fort Wayne, Ind., $15; Indianapolis, Ind., $16; Lima, O., $12.50; Logansport, Ind., $16.75; Louisville, Ky., $15.45; Mansfield, O., $12.25; Newark, O., $12; Richmond, Ind., $14.25; Springfield, O., $12.50; Terre Haute, Ind., $18.25; Tiffin, O., $13; Toledo, O., $13.50; Vincennes, Ind., $18.25; Wheeling, W. Va., $10; Zanesville, O., $12.

An Unwritten Law Broken.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The president of United States, probably with deliberate intent has insulted the incumbent of the second office under the United States. This in withholding an invitation from Senator Ingalls to his state dinner. The unwritten law, and heretofore uninterrupted usage, has always been to include the presiding officer of the senate among state guests. No invitation, however, was sent to Senator Ingalls. The insult Ingalls does not take so much to heart in his own personality as to the distinguished office he holds.

Phenomenal Speed of the Vesuvius.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—A dispatch was received at the navy department Friday morning from Lieut. Cowles, at Philadelphia, stating that the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, at the third official trial Thursday, obtained a speed of 21.64 knots an hour, an excess of 1.64 knots over the speed required by the contract. The trial took place in deep water in Delaware bay, over a two and a half mile course, the vessel running back and forth. The vessel will undoubtedly be accepted by the government.

Walker Blaine Breaks His Leg.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Mr. Walker Blaine while alighting from a cab at the Hotel Normandie, Friday night, about 9 o'clock, fell and broke his right leg about three inches above the ankle. Drs. Lincoln and Magruder were at once called and set the broken limb.

Tragedy in a Marietta Home.

MARIETTA, O., Jan. 16.—At the house of William French, on Ohio street, at 5 o'clock Sunday evening William Wetzel, a lad sixteen years old, shot George Farnsworth, aged twenty, in the left temple, from the effects of which he died at 9 o'clock. Wetzel at once gave himself up to the marshal. He claims that before they began to play shooting White Caps, he drew the load out of the cartridge and put the supposed "blank" into the pistol. When he shot Farnsworth he fell to the floor, remaining unconscious until he died.

The Haytian Republic's Indemnity.

PORT AU PRINCE, Jan. 16.—The indemnity asked for by the owners of the Haytian Republic has at last been settled. The amount is $120,000. Of this $30,000 was paid in cash, $30,000 is due March 1 and $40,000 June 1. The steamer will leave here January 20, and expects to arrive at New York February 1.

HOW THEY ARE COMING.

A Review of the Country's Trade For the Past Week.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—R. G. Dun & Company's weekly review of trade says: Not the least important feature of the railroad presidents' arrangement is the fact that bankers of large influence commit themselves, in case the compact is signed to refuse their countenance, or aid to the negotiations, where either of the railroads agreeing to the compact object.

The report of the interstate commission shows that on 120,000 miles of road for the year ending June 30, 1888, the stock and bonds were of equal par value, but on 52⅞ per cent. of the stock no dividend was paid, and on 20 per cent. of the bonds no interest, while the proportion paying less than 4 per cent. was 63 per cent. of the stock and 21 per cent. of the bonds.

The decision of Judge Barrett, holding that the sugar trust is illegal and void is of large importance. No change occurs as yet in prices of sugars, and it may be premature to suppose that other forms of agreement escaping the legal objections found in this case may not continue to control markets. There are signs in Europe that the copper trust is trying to cast upon the public part of its accumulating load through the organization of a copper bank. Speculation in hogs and lard has tended toward lower figures.

Another decline in wheat has occurred, the price closing one and three-eighth cents lower for the week, exports being still arrested. Corn fell one and one-eighth cents, and oats advanced nearly one cent, with oil practically unchanged and cotton a shade stronger. The weekly output of anthracite and coke iron January 1 was 142,152 tons, against 175,627 a month ago, and 121,307 a year ago. For the past year the production is estimated at 6,500,000 gross tons. The enormous supply makes the market duller than usual for the season. In the rail market no change is reported. The demand for bar iron is somewhat improved, and $1.80 to $1.75 is quoted for the best refined. The coal trade is very dull, and the restriction of output is now so far enforced that the record for the last week of December was only 474,386 tons.

In the wool trade the demand is not large, but prices are firmly held in the belief that stocks are scarce. Cotton goods are in better demand at steady or improving prices. Sales in speculative markets have been small during the past week, and the general tendency of prices for commodities as a whole is still downward. Reports from interior towns show that failures continue numerous, and the complaints of tardy collections frequent. But there is hardly any complaint of monetary scarcity. The treasury holds about $5,000,000 less cash than it did a week ago, and at present apprehensions of gold exports are lessened by heavy exports of merchandise. The money market here is easier, and rates lower than a week ago, and the feeling of confidence in the financial and commercial future is still unshaken.

The failures during the last seven days number 351, as against 387 the last week, and 320 the week previous. For the corresponding week last year the figures were 270.

Strange and Fatal Affair.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 14.—At Benwood, a suburb of this city, Friday a building was blown up by gunpowder and the occupants seriously injured. The house had been unoccupied, and was one story high. Two boys, John Long, and William Verght, aged about twelve years, entered and kindled a fire in a grate before which they sat down. About ten minutes later a heavy object rattled down the chimney. As the boys leaned forward to learn what it was a terrible explosion occurred, which wrecked the house and threw the boys a considerable distance. Verght lost both eyes, and is otherwise badly hurt, and Long had the flesh torn from his face in a horrible manner. Both of them will probably die. It is unknown how the powder was placed there.

Good Winter For Cattle.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 14.—Relative to the condition of cattle in Montana during the present season, and the outlook for the winter, Conrad Kohrs, the largest cattle raiser in Montana, said that he had never seen a more favorable state of affairs during his twenty-five years' residence in the territory. Cattle are thriving, and from all indications not a single head will be lost at the close of the winter. He estimates the season's expors from the territory at 100,000 head, and the number driven in from Texas and Wyoming at 135,000.

The Earth Trembled.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Reports from Dannemore say a shock of earthquake was felt there Friday night about 6:30, so severe that people ran from their dwellings to the streets in alarm. A similar shock was also felt at Saranac Lake, Lake Norrisonville, Cadyville, Loon Lake, Saranac, Clayburg and Lyon Mountain. The shock was barely perceptible in Plattsburg. All drops on the switch board at the telephone exchange dropped at 6:40.

A Murderer Suicides.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—Henry Kruse, the man who shot Ward McManus, a prominent St Louis capitalist Thursday, and for whom the police have been searching ever since, committed suicide Friday afternoon in a lodging house on North Third street. Kruse, it is thought, had been rendered insane by the failure to secure money with which to push his car motor.

Ten Rounds to a Draw.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—A ten-round light glove fight took place in this city Friday evening between Mike Dyer, an old favorite with Bostonians and Joe Mullin, of Weymouth. The men fought at about 140 pounds. Pete McCoy acted as referee, and John L. Sullivan was one of the seconds. The fight was a draw.

Vessel and Cargo a Total Wreck.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14.—The passengers, crew, mails and valuables of the steamship McGregor, wrecked on a reef in Ascension bay December 30, were saved. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. The vessel was valued at $150,000 and was probably insured by her English owners.

Death of a Missionary.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Jan. 14.—Rev. Henry J. Van Lennep, D.D., aged seventy-three years, son of a missionary and himself a missionary for thirty years, born at Smyrna, a graduate of Amherst and since 1878 principal of Sedgwick institute this village, died Friday.

Halstead Will Address the Editors.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Jan. 14.—President Hicks, of the Wisconsin press convention, has received a letter from Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, accepting an invitation to deliver an address before the Wisconsin editors, at Madison, January 24.

Killed By a Blast.

MONTROSE, Col., Jan. 14.—James Crowley and Will. Maddin, while blasting on the San Miguel river about seventy miles from here Friday, were instantly killed by the accidental discharge of giant powder.

NAVARRE.

Mrs. J. L. Loud is visiting friends in Alliance.

A series of quite lively revival meetings are in progress in the U. B. Church. Quarterly meeting services were held Saturday and Sunday, and seven members were added to the church.

Rev. W. O. Siffert and daughter Ada, of Massillon, and lady friend from New Rumley, visited friends here last Saturday.

The G. A. R. Post elected new officers Saturday evening and invited a few of their friends in to witness their installation.

The Sunday schools of the town have organized a union teachers' society which promises to be a success.

Miss Eva Welsh, a former Navarre girl, smiled upon her many friends here a few weeks but has now returned to Beach City.

Teachers' Association.

At the request of a Dalton friend we publish the following programme of the Sugar Creek Township Teachers' Association to be held at Sugar Grove, Erwin district, Saturday, January 26, 1889:

AFTERNOON SESSION, 1 P. M.

1. The use of mental arithmetic . J. M McDowell
   Discussion opened by J. S. Eby.
2. The essential elements of good reading .... Wm. Bixler
   Discussion opened by Charles E. Oberlin.
3. Physiology—The circulation of the blood .... J. H. Stoll
3. Ways of utilizing spare moments in the school room...... .... Miss Iva N. Welty
   Discussion opened by Miss Lou Graber.
5. Physiology—The use and abuse of memory........ P. S. Berg

EVENING SESSION.

1. Paper—Helping the little ones........ Miss Ora M Har, er
2. Relation of the public school to the community .... D. F. Cully
   Discussion opened by A. M. Rudy
3. Debate—"Should the state provide for religious instructions in the schools?" Affirmative, A. H. Cully, deny, G. A. Selders

The programme will be interspersed with music. A cordial invitation is extended to the teachers of adjacent townships and to the friends of education in general to attend. Come prepared to participate in the discussions.

Do you suffer with catarrh? You can be cured if you take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. Sold by all druggists.

For Sale.

Two houses and lots for sale, cheap and on easy terms. One situated on West Main street nearly opposite west side hose reel house, the other at the dry dock. For particulars, call on G. L. Albright.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated
LIVER PILLS
WILL CURE
SICK HEADACHE.

A few doses taken at the right time will often save a severe spell of sickness. Price only 25 cents at any drug store. Be sure and see that Dr. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa., is on the box. None other is Genuine.

Use IVORY POLISH for the Teeth,
PERFUMES THE BREATH.

No Explosion! No Loss of Life and Property!

Without recompense If you Insure your
STEAM BOILERS
In the Fidelity and Casualty of New York
Represented at
J. E. John's Insurance Agency,
No. 9 North Erie Street.

FOR MEN ONLY!

A NEW BOOK ON DEBILITY & ATROPHY. Exclusive only method to enlarge and strengthen all weak, stunted, undeveloped organs and parts of the body. Also quick, sure, cure for nervous, sexual and general physical debility and decay. The effects of early errors and later excesses, weakness of body and mind, unnatural losses, nervousness, impotence, etc., CURED to stay cured. Every condition of virile, noble manhood fully restored unless beyond human aid. Men testify from 47 States and Territories and foreign countries. You can write them. Treatment as certainly unfailing as any human agency can be. This book mailed (sealed) free of charge. Address,
ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

Three Three--Yearling
Colts and three
Two Yearling Heifers
Coming Fresh.
Inquire of LAWRENCE PAUL,
on J. G. Warwick's farm near
West Brookfield.

Notice of Attachment.

Jacob Whitinger, Pl'ff
against
Jacob Deckerhoof and John Kleckner, Def'ts.

Before Thomas Blackburn J. P. of Perry township, Stark Co. Ohio

On the 2nd day of January A. D. 1889, said Justice issued an order of attachment in the above action, for the sum of two hundred and fifty-two dollars.

JACOB WHITINGER.

Massillon, January 15, 1889.

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the great universities as the strongest, purest, and most healthful. Dr Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain ammonia, lime or alum. Sold only in cans.
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NEW YORK CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

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DEALERS IN
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
DOORS,
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HARDWOOD FINISH, MANTELS,
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SCROLL WORK.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CIGAR PACKING BOXES.
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SOLICITED
YARD AND MILL, S. ERIE ST.

PITTSBURGH
FEMALE COLLEGE
—AND—
Conservatory of Music.
Also schools of elocution and fine arts, and best school for young ladies. Unsurpassed home comforts and care. Central! healthful! Charges very moderate. Next term will open January 29. Send for new catalogue to
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Pittsburgh, Pa.

Steam Engines, Boilers and Machinery
Engines and Boilers for
Mill, Shop or Farm,
in every size and style desired to suit every purpose. Saw Mills and Wood Working Machinery, Grist and Feed Mills, Shafting, Pulleys, Belting and Mill Supplies.
Also a large lot of good second-hand Engines and other machinery very cheap.
Harmes Machine Depot,
97 and 99 First ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

B. & B.
GREATEST
Mark-Down Sale
ON RECORD.

We find stocks in every department in our store too large for this season of the year, and have determined to reduce them before our annual inventory February 1.
We shall depend entirely upon prices to do this. We contemplate no profit from this month's business other than the converting of part of these stocks into cash.
This is a rare opportunity for buyers of Dry Goods to secure bargains—real live bargains.
Some of the sacrifices made are:
5000 yards best makes Tycoon Repps, 8c. yard.
50 inch dress goods and suitings, 50c. yard—were sold this season at $1.25.
100 pcs. all-wool colored cashmeres, 46 inches wide, 56c.—sold regularly for 75c.
36 inch American suitings, double fold, 15c.—regular price, 25c.
Black brocade silk velvets, 35c.—were $1.00.
Black brocade silk velvets, 50c.—were $1.25.
Black Brocade silk velvets, $1.00—were $1.75.
Entire stock 18-inch colored brocade and fancy silk velvets, 50c. yd.—were $1.50 to $2.00.
Fancy striped, checked and plaid silk velvets, 25c, 50c, $1.00, $1.50—were $1 to $5 yd.
Never has 10,000 yards of velvets been placed on any retail counters in America at such prices.
Above but outline the great bargains on sale this month.
WRITE FOR SAMPLES.
Thoroughly organized MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT, where your wants and requests will have proper attention.
BOGGS & BUHL,
115, 117, 119, 121
FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY, PA.